

GRAND PROJECTS



Urban legacies
of the late 20th century

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Book of Abstracts

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Grand Projects 2021 – Urban Legacies of the late 20th Century

International Conference

Organization and Support

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ORDEM DOS
ARQUITECTOS

THE GRAND
PROJECTS
Architectural and urbanistic operations after
the 1998 Lisbon World Exposition

Funded by

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Fundação
para a Ciência
e a Tecnologia

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Grand Projects 2021 – Urban Legacies of the late 20th Century

Conference Theme

The International Conference 'Grand Projects - Urban Legacies of the late 20th Century' aims to debate the transformations that have taken place in urban territories over the last two decades by considering the impacts of late 20th century policies and conjunctures.

The consolidation of European Union unity was monumentalized in the 1980s in several interventions that were carried out in the core of Paris. These interventions, which were based on the visions of then French President François Mitterrand, were part of a process that became known as 'Les Grands Travaux' (Grand Projects). Driving these, was the anticipation of an optimistic feeling that would feature at the end of the millennium.

The case of Paris would become a reference for a post-modern period that was also marked by the end of the cold war after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991. This shift, which was described by Francis Fukuyama in his 1992 book titled "The End of History and The Last Man", corresponded to the optimistic feeling that existed at the time about the social models of the world's occidental democracies.

In the 1990s, the impacts of new technologies and the widespread use of the internet created a sense of globalization, which introduced new challenges to the world economy. The majority of local manufacturing industries in the EU became obsolete, as they were unable to compete on a big scale dominated by trade rules and controlled by multinational companies. The existence of a vast cheap work force ready to be hired in under developed countries, created the idea of a post-industrial era in the West. The tertiary sector of economy achieved greater importance through the general increase in purchasing power and the growth of tourism.

Many industrial areas became deactivated, creating a transitory urban scenario. These were considered by Ignasi Sola Morales as 'terrain vagues', as these areas were waiting for change and new investments. This process was particularly visible in the proximity of harbour areas, which constituted the main opportunity territories of the late 20th Century. The change of sea routes, the evolution of logistic technologies, and competition coming from aerial and road mobility forced a process of renovation upon harbours and their activities so that they could maintain their competitiveness in the context of the new networks of people and the transportation of goods. These impacts were felt in the harbour cities of London, Barcelona, Genoa, Amsterdam, and Hamburg in Europe; Tokyo, Yokohama and Singapore in Asia; and in Buenos Aires in Latin America. In the majority of cases, the harbour areas located close to city centres reduced their activities, freeing up areas and old warehouses for real estate investments as well as idleness and cultural programs.

The speculation of vacant areas was also increased by international events, as a strategy to concentrate and canalize capital in new urban operations of change. In the short period of eight years four international events were organized - the 1992 Expo in Sevilla and the Olympic Games in Barcelona, the 1998 Expo in Lisbon, and the 2000 Expo in Hannover. Urban areas associated to each event were labs of architecture and urban design rehearsal, inspiring and seducing people's imaginary for new century landscapes.

The role of architects was decisive in this period, which was defined by exploring new shapes and typologies and a renovated sense of monumentality, both of which contaminated the public sphere. Bilbao's Guggenheim should be mentioned as a particular case, due to the huge impact that was generated by the Frank O. Gehry building in the context of the city's renovation.

The terrorist attacks of 9/11/2001 in New York City, USA, can be seen as a first cooling off of this optimistic period. The collapse of the World Trade Centre towers was a hard blow, as an architectural symbol of The United States of America was destroyed. The towers were designed by Minoru Yamasaki, the same architect who designed the Pruitt-Igoe neighborhood, which when demolished in the 1970s was qualified by Charles Jenks as marking the end of the modern movement. Another

moment of inversion was the subprime crisis of 2008, and the market bubble that resulted from the devaluation of housing-related securities.

Almost twenty years has passed from the “golden era” of the 1990s. The West is now committed to new challenges such as the need to respond to climate change, refugee crises and to new democratic demands. Nevertheless, the model pursued at the end the previous millennium is still seen as being a viable alternative to boost the urban economy, as exemplified by Expo 2008 in Zaragoza Spain, the 2014 FIFA World Cup of Football in Brazil, the 2016 Summer Olympic Games in Brazil, Expo 2015 in Milan, and the recent Expo 2020 that is currently in progress in Dubai. In this sense, the conference “Grand Projects”, intends to confront and analyze the impacts this late 20th Century legacy has had on urban territories and policies over the last two decades.

This conference is organized in the context of the research project “Grand Projects – Architectural and Urbanistic Operations after the 1998 Lisbon World Exposition” [PTDC/ARTDAQ/32561/2017], funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology. Since October 2018, the ongoing research developed at DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte, aims to identify, characterize, debate, and reflect the urban policies and architectural works produced in Portugal after EXPO'98.

Programme

General Schedule

SCHEDULE	WEDNESDAY, 17	THURSDAY, 18	FRIDAY, 19
9:30		Parallel session Slot 1 T2 S1 T3 S1 T4 S1 T7 S1	Parallel session Slot 3 T1 S2 T2 S2 T3 S3 T7 S2
11:00		BREAK	BREAK
11:15	SIDE EVENT Lisbon Waterfront Buildings and Public Spaces link Zoom	CLAIRE COLOMB Keynote Speaker	CHRISTIAN SCHIMDT Keynote Speaker
12:45		LUNCH-BREAK	LUNCH-BREAK
14:15		Parallel session Slot 2 T1 S1 T3 S2 T4 S2 T5 S1 T10 S1	Parallel session Slot 4 T1 s3 T3 s4 T6 s1 T7 s3 T8 s1 T9 s1
15:45		BREAK	
16:00			
16:30	Opening Session Tribute Vítor Matias Ferreira link Zoom	SPECIAL SESSION Ana Brandão, Jorge Bassani, Stefano Di Vita Roundtable	
16:45			BREAK
17:00			JEAN-LOUIS COHEN Keynote Speaker
17:30	BREAK	BREAK	
17:45	JOÃO PEDRO MATOS FERNANDES, GONÇALO BYRNE and RICARDO PAES MAMEDE Roundtable link Zoom	MANUEL SALGADO and JOSEP ACEBILLO Keynote Speaker	
18:30			
19:15			
19:45			

Side Event: Lisbon Waterfront Buildings and Public Spaces

Presented by final year students of the Integrated Architecture Master at Iscte – IUL
Coordination and supervision by Teresa Madeira da Silva, Caterina Di Giovanni, Pedro Marques Alves

17th February, 11.15-12.45H (GMT) | [LINK](#)



Being the presence of Tejo, a mark of Lisbon since its foundation, the relation between the river and the city provides a rich field of research in the areas of architecture and urbanism. In the scope of the “Lisbon and the River Laboratory” of Architecture Final Project 2020/2021, we proposed to investigate examples of contemporary portuguese architecture existing in the waterfront, whose particularity was to be transforming elements of the city of Lisbon.

The realization of a Lisbon waterfront Atlas seemed to us a task that could open new perspectives and diverse readings of the city. It was our intention, from the beginning, to build a collective research work, through research and debate of ideas and carried out as a team between students and teachers. The final result would constitute a particular object about this area of the city, that would open an unlimited field of questions, approaches and themes. With the creation of an Atlas, we want to express the richness of the site in order to show, from different reconfigurations, the recent interventions in the riverside area and its relationship with the river and its past. When we started the work, we could not imagine what was ahead of us. As the work progresses, we realize that making an Atlas is like “carrying a world on ones’ back” (Didi-Huberman, G. 2010).

What we present here is only the beginning...

Lisbon and the river Lab | Team

Coordination: Teresa Madeira da Silva.

Advisors: Teresa Madeira da Silva, Caterina Di Giovanni, Pedro Marques Alves.

Students: Bernardo Custódio, Carolina Alves da Silva, David Carvalho, Duarte Almeida, Francisco Quaresma, Joana Marques, Júlia Shtefura, Luís Filipe Ribeiro, Mariana Rosa, Milton Perry, Nuno Almeida, Nuno Bernardes, Rodrigo Oliveira, Vilma Nico Ferreira.

Integrated Architecture Master at Iscte – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa. Final Architecture Project 2020-2021. Department of Architecture and Urbanism, CRIA-Iscte, DINAMIA’CET-Iscte.

Opening Session and Special Session: Celebrating Vitor Matias Ferreira Legacy

Paulo Tormenta Pinto, Conference Coordinator

Pedro Costa, Director of DINÂMIA'CET- Iscte – University Institute of Lisbon

Alexandra Castro, DINÂMIA'CET- Iscte – University Institute of Lisbon

Vitor Matias Ferreira, DINÂMIA'CET- Iscte – University Institute of Lisbon

Maria de Lurdes Rodrigues, Dean of Iscte – University Institute of Lisbon

17th February, 16:30-17:30H (GMT) | [LINK](#)

Sessions in Portuguese with simultaneous translation on Zoom



The conference will include a special tribute session to Professor Vitor Matias Ferreira with his presence.

Emeritus Professor and Full Professor of Sociology (retired) at Iscte - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, taught for over thirty years since the creation of this institute. One of the founders of CET - Centro de Estudo Territoriais (Centre on Territorial Studies) now integrated into DINÂMIA'CET -Iscte, Centre for Socioeconomic and Territorial Studies. Founder and director, for some years, of the journal CIDADES, Comunidades e Territórios.

He developed his work in the field of urban sociology in connection to urbanism, architecture, and territory themes, with important research on social movements namely in the revolutionary process of 1974-1975, and the formation and transformation of the Lisbon metropolis.

For the 1998 Lisbon World Exposition, he was responsible with Francesco Indovina, for the observatory "Expo'98 in Lisboa: observe while it takes place", that for about five years accompanied the development process of the Expo'98. Following the event, in 1999, he coordinated (also with Francesco Indovina), the book "The City of Expo '98" (A Cidade da Expo '98), a critical reflection on the urban project developed along with the 1998 exposition.

He published several books, as well as chapters of books and articles in national and foreign publications, of which the following stand out "Lisbon, from Capital of the Empire to Centre of the Metropolis"(Lisboa, de Capital do Império a Centro da Metrópole) (1986), "Lisbon, the Metropolis and the River" (Lisboa, a Metrópole e o Rio) (coord.) (1997), and "Fascination of the City. Memory and Urbanity Project" (Fascínio da Cidade. Memória e Projecto da Urbanidade) (2004).

Round Table: João Matos Fernandes, Gonçalo Byrne and Ricardo Paes Mamede

Moderated by Nuno Grande | 17th February, 17:45–19:15H (GMT) | [LINK](#)

Sessions in Portuguese with simultaneous translation on Zoom



Cities in Portugal: between the EXPO' 98 and the Recovery plan for Europe

Since the end of the 20th century, the requalification of cities and the urban environment has been decisively on the Portuguese political agenda, for the most varied reasons. The opportunity to organize the Lisbon World Exposition in 1998 was also a test for urban policies and actions that had repercussions on other programs and events over the following decades (POLIS Program, UEFA Euro 2004 Championship, European Capitals of Culture in 2001 and 2012, Urban Rehabilitation Societies, Environmental Rehabilitation of Riverfronts, Priority Urban Rehabilitation Areas), and to a more or less successful application of public investments, largely from successive Community Support Frameworks. In a retrospective reading, the "Expo effect" has translated, somewhat throughout the country, into large projects with a local impact which, despite the fact that they are mostly "top-down" (from the State to municipalities), have introduced important transformations in metropolitan areas and in some medium-sized Portuguese cities.

After two decades and two strong economic crises - the most recent associated with an yet unresolved health pandemic - cities in Portugal are now preparing for a new wave of public investment, coming from the largest financial aid ever given by the European Union to our country - a real "bazooka" of resources, in the words of the current Prime Minister. This aid has, however, inevitable conditions: the change of the digital paradigm (to a 4.0 Economy) and the environmental paradigm (post-Paris agreement), which will require profound procedural and behavioral changes at the political, economic, social and cultural levels, as suggested by the recent Recovery and Resilience Plan presented by the government to the EU (known as "Costa e Silva Plan").

In a prospective (not risk-free) reading, this "bazooka effect" will translate into a territorial dispersion of investments that will encompass the material and immaterial qualification of the cities, leveraged again by strategic projects: at the environmental level, by investing in "clean" forms of energy production (solar, wind, biomass and green hydrogen plants) and in the refining of rare metals for the electric battery industry; at the logistical level, by introducing new means of regional and international mobility (e.g. new Airport, river crossings and High Speed Train), but also local (e.g. subway and soft mobility networks). This "effect" will be all the more revolutionary as it involves the urban habitat as a whole (and not just the one subordinated to the mega projects), both at the level of public space qualification and collective housing spaces (now contemplated in the new European funding frameworks). In this sense, the idea launched by the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, in favor of the New European Bauhaus movement (by reference to the multidisciplinary school created by the Weimar Republic in 1919) gains interest.

A century later, we are certainly far from this inter-war Europe, in which all the vanguards seemed possible. Europe today is more technocratic, but it is still possible to imagine Portugal as one of the small and creative "laboratories" of European urbanity - financed, for the time being, in a top-down way is true; but able to generate "bottom-up" projects, of circular economy, articulating citizens and decision-makers, metropolitan areas and medium-sized cities, the dense coast and the interior to be strategically repopulated. In other words, a Portugal of sustainably dynamic cities, capable of remaining well beyond the aforementioned Expo and bazooka "effects".

Keynote Speaker Session 1: Claire Colomb

Commented by Sandra Marques Pereira | 18th February, 11:15-12:45H (GMT)



From staging the city to reclaiming the city: changing urban development agendas in Berlin and Barcelona (1990-2020)

In Berlin and Barcelona, in the 1990s city governments adopted flagship urban projects as a key strategy of urbanism and urban development – for different reasons in each city. After briefly reflecting on the characteristics of this strategy and the ‘grands projets’ which were produced, the talk will analyse the gradual transformation of this agenda in the 2000s and 2010s. In both cities, a combination of changing economic context and increasing critiques coming from grassroots’ initiatives and urban social movements led to challenges and changes in dominant urban development agendas. The housing question, gentrification processes, the privatisation of public land, and the adverse impacts of the increasing “touristification” of urban space became central bones of contention in both cities. Meanwhile, new ‘bottom-up’ forms of urbanism took centre stage in urban debates and practices. New coalitions of left-wing or green political parties/movements were elected in 2011 (Berlin) and 2015 (Barcelona) on the promise of a radical shift in the urban development model. What have these city governments been able to deliver, learning from the shortcomings of the 1990s/2000s approaches and drawing on citizens’ mobilisations?

Special Session Round Table: Ana Brandão, Jorge Bassani and Stefano Di Vita

Moderated by Paulo Tormenta Pinto | 18th February, 16.00-17.30 (GMT)



Roundtable: grand projects in perspective: experiences from Portugal, Italy and Brazil

In the late 20th century, the interest in mega-events and large-scale urban projects as an urban development strategy to improve the reputation of cities and promote economic growth was widely diffused. Nowadays, despite increasing criticism on these events' sustainability and relevance, the model is still pursued in different cities around the world.

How does the experience of developing a grand project shape a city's urban change in different geographies and temporal contexts? Three cities – Lisbon, Milan, and Rio de Janeiro – frame different attitudes towards the goals and the outcomes of the operations based on mega-events.

In Lisbon, the organization of the 1998 World Expo, EXPO'98, was the opportunity to launch a large urban operation on the East side of the city, with the development of a new multifunctional area in the post-event. The urban project presented several innovations becoming an exemplary case in the Portuguese urban regeneration. At the local scale, the operation set the tone for the transformation of the rest of Lisbon's waterfront, as a strategic project of the municipality. At a national level, several urban regeneration and environmental recovery initiatives were referenced to the Expo'98 urban project. In Milan, the economic crisis outbreak of 2008-10 contributed to changes and adjustments in the implementation of the Expo 2015, as well as in the post-event redevelopment of the exhibition site and its integration with the urban area. The Expo site was placed outside of the city center, conducting the development and consolidation of highly diversified territory, with divergent interests of privates and public entities, and outlining the metropolitan and regional scale of the city. It resulted in the reposition of Milan on the world map, with an increase in the tourist sector, and it moved a new wave of public programs and projects after the event and other immaterial legacies as partnerships and networks including the 2026 Winter Olympics, but the post-event transformation of the Expo site has not completed, yet.

The 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games were part of a series of events, grounded on a willingness to reposition and re-branding the country on the global market. The large budget was applied to the creation of new infrastructures for the competitions and other projects as a new metro line, a BRT system, and a major 'regeneration project', Porto Maravilha. The project relied on the market financial return and conducted drastic socio-economic changes, gentrification, and reports of basic human rights violations. In face of such controversial actions, the Rio Olympic Games consolidated a shift in the global perception of mega-events, with an uprising criticism questioning the concentration of public investment into singular projects, overall sustainability, and incapacity to reverse socio-economic inequalities.

What were the repercussions of the mega projects in terms of redefining spatial strategies, promoting urban change, or improving economic development?

What material and immaterial legacies in each city can be identified and discussed? Are they still relevant for the present context? What lessons can be drawn for the future?

Keynote Speaker Session 2: Manuel Salgado and Josep Acebillo

Commented by Pedro Pinto | 18th February, 17:45-19:45H (GMT)



Urban planning and development.

The last 20 years in Lisbon (M. Salgado). Future perspectives (J. Acebillo)

Manuel Salgado is an Architect by the Escola Superior de Belas Artes de Lisboa (1968) and current president of 'Lisboa Ocidental SRU - Sociedade de Reabilitação Urbana'. Between 1972 and 1983 he was Director of the Urban Planning Department and Technical Director of a public project company in Lisbon. He has been Visiting Professor of Project Design on the Architecture Course at the 'Instituto Superior Técnico' since 2002. He was also a Councillor, elected in the 2007 mid-term elections for the Lisbon City Council, occupying the Commission of Urbanism and Strategic Planning, remaining during the mandate of the new Mayor, Fernando Medina until 2019.

Salgado was the leader of the design office 'Risco - Projetistas e Consultores de Design, SA' (1984-2007), where he developed numerous projects of architecture and urbanism, including the Cultural Centre of Belém (in association with Vittorio Gregotti), the public spaces of Expo'98, the Dragão Stadium (for FC Porto), or the Urban Project of Romanina and the Detailed Plan of Bastia (Italy and Corsica).

Josep Acebillo is an Architect by the Polytechnic University of Catalonia and currently a Professor at the Accademia di Architettura di Mendrisio. Has taught in several architecture schools, among them the Faculty of Yale and the Graduate School of Design (GSD) of Harvard.

Acebillo was the Technical Director of the Olympic Holding of the city of Barcelona, in charge of leading the projects and building of the main infrastructures for the 1992 Olympic Games. Currently is the director of the Barcelona Regional Metropolitan Agency for the urban and infrastructural development of the city and former chief architect of the city of Barcelona.

Under the urban leadership of Acebillo, Barcelona has received worldwide recognition for its positioning in the international architecture scene. Josep Acebillo work has been awarded with various recognitions as the Honorary Medal of the City of Barcelona 1992 and the RIBA award Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1999.

Keynote Speaker Session 3: Christian Schmid

Commented by Álvaro Domingues and Ana Fernandes | 19th February, 11.15-12.45 (GMT)



Planetary Urbanisation and Grand Urban Projects: Kolkata, Lagos And Mexico City

Urbanisation has got a planetary reach in the last decades. The boundaries of the urban have been exploded to encompass vast territories far beyond the limits of even the largest mega-city regions. New concepts and terms are urgently required that would help us, both analytically and cartographically, to decipher the differentiated and rapidly mutating landscapes of urbanisation that are today being produced across the planet.

This contribution presents examples of large-scale urban transformations at the peripheries of Kolkata, Lagos, and Mexico City, which have massive social impacts and are leading to a fundamental re-ordering of the entire extended urban regions. This process that we conceptualize under the term “bypass urbanism” is establishing a postcolonial urban order based on capital accumulation and social exclusion, which considerably limits access to urban resources for large parts of the population. This research is one result of a broad comparative study of urbanisation processes in eight large metropolitan territories across the world: Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong / Shenzhen / Dongguan, Kolkata, Istanbul, Lagos, Paris, Mexico City, and Los Angeles. The main goal of this project is to develop new conceptual categories for better understanding the patterns and pathways of planetary urbanisation.

See: Lindsay Sawyer, Christian Schmid, Monika Streule, Pascal Kallenberger (2021): Bypass urbanism: Re-ordering center-periphery relations in Kolkata, Lagos and Mexico City, *Environment and Planning A, Economy and Space* (early view).

Keynote Speaker Session 4: Jean-Louis Cohen

Commented by Marta Sequeira | 19th February, 17.00-18.30 (GMT)



Frank Urbanism: Gehry Takes up Cities

It is generally assumed that Frank Gehry's architecture is objectual and that it does not establish a close linkage with its context. This conviction is fostered by both its innovative and disruptive character, as well as by how it has been presented in architectural books, magazines and journals. However, it is clear that Gehry himself remarks: «When people photograph my buildings, they usually crop the context». Through unprecedented research, based on insightful archival analysis, but also on a fruitful interaction with the author himself, Jean-Louis Cohen reveals precisely the opposite. Setting aside certain preconceived ideas which underpin the work of one of the most important architects of the turn of the century, Cohen finally demonstrates that urban dimension has been continuously part of Gehry's creative process since the late 1970s, and that his works not only do not establish a rupture with its surroundings, but can only be fully understood precisely from a contextual perspective.

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TRACK 1: MEGA-EVENTS AND MEGA-PROJECTS: TRENDS AND DEMANDS

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Andrea Rolando | DASTU, Politecnico di Milano

Davide Ponzini | DASTU, Politecnico di Milano

Eva Kassens-Noor | SPDC, Michigan State University

Javier Monclus | DA, Universidad de Zaragoza

Mark Wilson | SPDC, Michigan State University

Since the 1990s, according to phenomena of de-industrialization in Western cities and countries, mega-events (such as the Olympics, Expo, Football World Cup, as well as the European Capital of Culture) have become more and more strategic in processes of urban and regional change: e.g. the redevelopment of large brownfields, the development of new cultural and sport venues, the construction of new infrastructures, the growth of real estate and tourism sectors, as well as the international repositioning of host cities and regions. Nevertheless, besides their positive legacies, the outbreak of the global crisis in 2008 – that is now exacerbated by the coronavirus epidemic – has highlighted their negative impact and effects: e.g. the raising and unsustainable economic cost and social disparities, as well as the difficulties in reusing specific venues and infrastructures in the post-event. Against the backdrop of a growing dissatisfaction to mega-events, this special session aims to discuss about the necessary advancements in:

- the assessment of cultural, economic, social and spatial impact of mega-events;
- the improvement of connections with multi-scalar contexts of host cities and regions, as well as smaller and ordinary urban regeneration processes, policies, plans and projects, which are often excluded by mega-events;
- the contribution of these impact assessment and connections to the innovation of mega-events in relation to current, global challenges of climate change, health crisis, economic downturn and social justice.

45 | Shared economy as a vector for gentrification: Airbnb case study in the Vidigal slum during the Great Events in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

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ABSTRACT

Economies and cities are constantly changing. When observing that such changes have as main catalyst the advancement of technology, the approach taken aims to elucidate the role played by the emergence and use of shared economy platforms in the Vidigal slum, in particular Airbnb, and thus, verify its relationship with the gentrification process, supported by a scenario of holding mega events held in the city of Rio de Janeiro between the years 2014 to 2016. For its realization, a mixed research strategy was used, composed of quantitative and qualitative aspects, a case study in the Vidigal slum, being supported by a triangulation between document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and participant observation. In addition to this, the presence of four main new concepts about the term gentrification was verified because of the use of the Airbnb platform in the slum, which are commercial gentrification; gentrification of public spaces; tourist gentrification; and finally, peripheral gentrification. However, it appears that the economic impact of Airbnb in the Vidigal slum was momentary, where at first there coexisted a necessity to supply the demand of the hotel market with the possibility of generating extra income for its residents. However, after the realization of mega events, the demand in the hotel sector decreased as well as the use of this platform. Added to this, there was a reduction in public and private investments just like the return of illegal activities in the slum, which made it difficult to continue generating extra income.

Keywords: Gentrification; shared economy; slum; technology.

54 | Urban legacies of Sport Mega-events: the impacts of 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazilian cities.

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ABSTRACT

The idea of promoting sport mega-events has been defended by international strategic urban planning consultants as a way for cities to compete with each other for "scarce international investments" and achieve economic development in an "extremely competitive environment" of contemporary capitalism. They say that when hosting these events, a large amount of public and private investments in infrastructure, services and activities that generate jobs will be done in the city, investments that would take more time to happen without them: it is the so-called legacy. However, many authors have criticized this strategy, since it generally represents a large diversion of investments to support business, with little social return. The aim of this work is to analyse the urban legacy of 2014 FIFA World Cup in the City of São Paulo, Brazil. São Paulo was chosen to host the opening match. After a series of disagreements between FIFA and the local organizers, *Itaquera* neighbourhood in the East End was chosen to host the football stadium, putting into practice plans dating back to the 1980s. A typical low-income dormitory-town, the region has always suffered with infrastructure problems and lack of jobs. The World Cup implementation has brought the promise of attracting investment and jobs to the region. So, this work will analyse the results of works implementation and the arena construction in this region, trying to understand its main impacts taking into account the urban, economic, real estate and social issues.

Keywords: Sport Mega-Events, Urban Legacy, 2014 FIFA World Cup, São Paulo.

69 | Olympic Agenda 2020: effects on the Games' urban concept

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ABSTRACT

With ups and downs, the Olympic Games have been catalyzing urban, economic, and social development in host cities and communities. Although with demanding requirements and a huge risk factor, the visibility of the mega-event still entices political leaders to bid to stage the Games. But caught in the middle of a changing modern, diverse, and digital society, with elevated concerns for sustainability, the Olympics have been facing strong public opposition. Even though the event can bring several gains, such public claims are only but valid, as many of the most recent legacies failed to enhance its full urban potential and their benefits are not clear. Being mostly publicly funded, and with a track record of the highest and most recurrent cost overruns among mega-projects, the event is nowadays seen as elitist, aiding only a niche sector. Concerned about the use of their money, communities have raised their voices and demanded governments to withdraw bids, resulting in lack of candidates to host next editions. Worried about the future of the event, the International Olympic Committee recognized the problem and has been committed to change the Games' model to enhance economic, environmental, and social sustainability. In the end of 2014, it implemented the Olympic Agenda 2020, driving important changes in the organization of the Olympic Games, including more flexibility in urban requirements and a new definition of host, which is not required to be a city anymore, meaning that regions or countries are now allowed to bid. This research investigates the origin, innovation, implementation, and consequences of the Olympic Agenda, verifying how is it being implemented and driving changes in next hosts and candidates, and how will it affect the Games' urban concept and respective legacies. Conclusions of the case studies point to a successful radical change, more aligned with urban sustainability ideals but, at the same time, creating new operational challenges.

Keywords: Olympic Games, Olympic Agenda 2020, Mega-Event Planning, Urban Sustainability.

93 | Margins of the Olympic Rio: housing management in the revitalization project of the Harbor Zone of Rio de Janeiro city

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ABSTRACT

Following the mobilization for housing of squatter families evicted from the Harbor Zone of the center of Rio de Janeiro, this work approaches the discourses and practices involved at the construction of the “Olympic City” representation during the “revitalization” megaproject “Porto Maravilha” [Wonder Harbor], started in 2009. Lead by a constructed narrative of the Harbor as an empty location where historical patrimony was being destroyed, the intervention claimed to bring “life” and to “open the gates of the city to the world”. The project may be seen as a Grand Urban Project, as it is materially and symbolically connected to the city project of Rio as an Olympic, urban and global city.

Effects of “State” and “Market” present during the evictions are understood through the point of view of governmentality of populations (Foucault 1979) and of an anthropology of the “State”. This rehabilitation promoted a reorganization of the distribution of goods, populations and circulations, but also of the urban illegalisms (Telles 2010), inciting certain practices and uses of the city while increasing repression and difficulties to others, as seen with the homeless movement. The moment expected to bring international investment to the area but never landed, and results of the project are explored as “utilities of the failure” (Ferguson 2006).

Seen as places of scarcity and survival, the squats can also be understood as situational “margins” (Das and Poole 2004), where differential forms of political and economic practices take place. Not as exceptions to the “normal” operation of the State, but ways of understanding how government and regulation practices actually work in the Latin-America. Doing so, the Rio Olympic City is thought from its margins, since what is represented as out of the order, out of legality and out of urbanity.

Keywords: Rio Olympic City, Homeless Movement, Evictions, Megaprojects.

98 | Ecological Design Strategies for Urban Spaces in European World Expos: From Bioclimatic Control to Sustainability

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ABSTRACT

Since its inception, World Expositions have anticipated innovations and new design systems in relation to the issues that concern the society of every historical period. Producing an important contribution and impact on the design solutions of each era as pilot experiences and experimental systems.

Our investigation focuses on the analysis of bioclimatic and ecological design strategies together with technological solutions for urban spaces in European World Expos during the 1990 to 2000 decade. From Seville World Expo in 1992 to Hannover World Expo in 2000. Thus, highlighting the evolution from a user comfort point of view in terms of bioclimatic control into an ecological sustainable approach, identifying the experiences of the Seville World Expo as a turning point in a global planning for the development of ecological oriented strategies in urban scale.

The systems are exposed and analyzed within their historical and geographical context, showing their ability to adapt in urban or geographical situations of a similar nature in contemporary contexts and proposing possibilities for their use and future development.

This decade of World Expos, highlight the development of experimental systems, bioclimatic experiences and ecological design in urban spaces that will have an impact for its adequacy and implementation in future solutions.

We will witness a redefinition of the parameters and values that Expos represent with the arrival of the end of the century. Where the recovery and preservation of balance with the ecosystem will be part of the conceptual ideology of these international events.

Keywords: Expo, ecological, bioclimatism, sustainability.

103 | A critical review of mega interventions as trendsetters of urban development practice

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ABSTRACT

Urban transformation is increasingly determined by singular mega interventions. Some are outlined as mega developments from the outset, others are initiated with temporary character like Olympic games. The legacy of these projects, however, has become an integral part over the past two decades. Both have the capacity to change the image of their cities on a global stage and impact their urban development lastingly.

This contribution investigates, how the growing number of urban mega interventions have been shaping Tokyo, and their potential to function as trendsetters for new development practices. I focus on two areas in which mega interventions are increasingly setting the tone for a particular mode of spatial production and defining new benchmarks for subsequent projects: sustainability standards and the digitization of our urban environment. While I will draw from a larger selection of case studies of urban megaprojects and Olympic games, I will focus on projects situated in Tokyo including the deferred 2020 Olympic Games.

Mega interventions are spectacular moments of spatial commodification which allows to gather the resources necessary to realize such projects. New practices within the realization of mega interventions are facilitated by an accumulation of local and global investment putting the projects on the top of the list of local and global agencies involved. While powerful catalysts to push urban development at a large scale they are also proliferating urban inequity and uneven distribution of power and resources. Urban space is central in the making of mega interventions and impacted within and beyond the perimeter of intervention. It also holds the key to building a inclusive and sustainable practice.

Keywords: Urban megaprojects, mega events, urban development practice, Tokyo

109 | Peak event: the growth and decline of large events

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ABSTRACT

Large events such as the Olympic Games and the Football World Cup have grown with the spread of modernity across the globe. As modernity now enters a crisis phase, so do large events. This paper tracks the growth, and recent crisis, of the world's largest events – the Olympic Games and the Men's Football World Cup - since the 1960s. It draws on a unique longitudinal dataset that contains 43 events, with a total cost exceeding USD2018 100 billion. We show that the largest Summer Olympics took place in London in 2012, the largest Winter Olympics in Sochi in 2014 and the largest Football World Cup in Brazil in 2014. Overall, the size of the three events has increased 80-fold since the 1960s. The strongest growth happened in the marketing dimension and the weakest in the sports dimension. We identify four different growth periods and show that we have entered a crisis phase in the late 2010s that likely has brought us to 'peak event' – the point at which the size of mega-events starts to decline. Two scenarios are possible from here: a decline and then a rebound, or a rapid decline with little chance of a rebound.

Keywords: mega-events, modernity, growth, host cities, Olympic Games, Football World Cup

129 | Great Event, More Troubles. Difficulties with the Urban Heritage of Athens 2004 as a Turning Point in the History of the Olympic Games.

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ABSTRACT

The Olympic Games had a significant impact on their organising cities almost every time. As technological advancements intensified, the Olympics turned into a gigantic project that consumed a lot of resources and money. Successive organisers tried to surpass the previous ones. With time, countries and governments realised that the power of the Olympic Games was in their international recognition, where they can demonstrate their strength, power and influence. Increasing media interest and easier social access meant that more and more cities applied for the rights to the Olympics. When Athens was granted the right to organise, the machine of gigantomania was scattered for good. Lots of new facilities were built, large spaces were transformed, communication and city transport were improved, etc. The shortcomings and huge errors in planning came to light after a few years. When in 2008 China organised the Olympics with even greater flourish in its propaganda fashion, the IOC already knew that fundamental changes were needed. The Olympic facilities in Athens at that time were already in decline and overgrown with weeds. Many of them turned out to be simply useless and unnecessary. All this made the preparations for the Olympics in London take on a completely different character. Attention was paid to the use of existing buildings, the revitalisation of degraded areas was carried out in a more sustainable and socially responsible manner, and temporary facilities were also erected. Therefore, Athens turns out to be a turning point in the cities' urban and planning strategy that host the Olympic Games. Although the mistakes made, there has a cost and still cost the Greeks a lot, perhaps thanks to them, the IOC and subsequent cities understood that the organisation of such a great event is intended primarily for the benefit of the inhabitants, only then for the country and its image.

Keywords: Olympic Games, urban space, Athens 2004, host city.

137 | Protests and Mega-Events: The mobilizations in the city from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

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ABSTRACT

In Brazil, from 2006 to 2016, the city of Rio de Janeiro and other large Brazilian cities hosted several sport mega-events: the Pan American Games and Parapan American Games in 2007, the Military World Games in 2011, the Confederations Cup in 2013, the FIFA World Cup in 2014, and the Olympics and Paralympics in 2016.

However, the grand urban projects, such as the sports mega-events that took place in Brazil, trigger a diversity of ruptures in the city. We aim, here, to describe and map these ruptures by looking through the protests related to mega-events in the city of Rio de Janeiro from 2006 to 2016.

For this research, we will use the 'Observatory of Urban Conflicts of the City of Rio de Janeiro' public database of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro as research material. Thus, using the Observatory's existing database, all urban conflicts will be reviewed, seeking to identify those that are connected to the issue of mega-events. After this selection, we will refine our search by extracting our research material, namely, the protests related to the issue of mega-events in the city of Rio de Janeiro, with a time frame from the years 2006 to 2016.

As a research methodology, we use bibliographic research and cartography. To map these protests, we will use the QGIS program (Geographic Information System).

Our main findings are that the sports mega-events, while large scale urban projects, should focus on broadening and deepening democratic citizenship as well as reducing existing socio-spatial inequalities. However, both in the city of Rio de Janeiro and in Brazil, they have not contributed to making our cities more democratic and less unequal. They have a significant potential for disruption in the cities.

This submission may fit with the Palgrave Macmillan Mega Event Planning Pivot series.

142 | Cultural mega-events in heritage-rich cities. Insights from the European Capital of Culture and broader policy perspectives

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ABSTRACT

The European Capital of Culture (ECoC) is a well-known and long-standing European policy that annually awards the title of Capital to one or more cities to deliver cultural initiatives during one year of celebrations. It has invested over 50 cities throughout Europe during the last 35 years. In the past, it has involved large projects for urban branding and regeneration (e.g. the facilities on the new waterfront of Marseille, made for the 2013 ECoC) and, more frequently, projects that adapted existing facilities and places as well as smaller scale interventions in the city fabric. It seems interesting to see, in the wide variety of cities that hosted such event, how the ECoC contributed to urban transformation at different scales, with particular reference to historic and heritage-rich settings, but,. Also, the long-term effects in terms of cultural facilities and venues, tourism appeal, etc... are quite relevant but, so far, this received limited attention in the scholarly and policy debates. Drawing on the HOME (Heritage Opportunities/threats within Mega-Events in Europe) ongoing European research project, this contribution will discuss the large-to-small-scale planning, the (re)generation of cultural facilities and places for of mega-events in historic cities and heritage-rich areas to accommodate cultural mega-events. In the conclusions, the paper will expand beyond the ECoC (in the direction of sport mega-events) to highlight the challenges for urban policy-making and planning mega-events in Europe.

Keywords: Cultural mega-events, heritage-rich cities, European Capital of Culture, Olympics

149 | Olympics and urban form: evolution of the scales of representation, planning and construction

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ABSTRACT

In 1956, Cortina d'Ampezzo in the Italian region Veneto hosted the VII Winter Olympic Games, the first Italian Olympiad. Seventy years later, it should become a part of another national Olympic project, which thought and represented in different global and national context. For a long period, hosting the Olympic Games has been viewed by the national governances as an opportunity to promote and accelerate urban development, drivers of economic growth, a way for fast urban regeneration, improving transport accessibility and cultural life. Being the most prestigious world mega-event and having over the hundred years history, the Olympic Games have impacted many hosting cities' development. However, a general shift in attitude to the Olympics' organisation that involves such a concept as sustainability and territorial cohesion is changing their possible impact on cities completely. In Italy, the twentieth century's Olympic Games were localised within urban borders in Cortina d'Ampezzo in winter 1956 and in Rome in summer 1960 and contributed to significant urban transformations. In 2006, the Winter Olympic Games had a regional scale and involved several localities and regional infrastructure. The Winter Olympic Games 2026 will spread in the macro-regional dimension in which the four territorial clusters will be located: the clusters of 1) Milan and 2) Valtellina (200 km from Milan) in Lombardy; the cluster of 3) Cortina with Anterselva between the Veneto Region and the Autonomous Province of Bolzano (370 km from Milan); as well as the cluster of 4) Val di Fiemme in the Autonomous Province of Trento (300 km from Milan). The event's macroscale diffusion raises the question of its possible impact on urban development and transformation of the local expectations and the event's perception. The study aims to shed light on evolution of the Olympics projects' representation, planning, and construction based on Italy's case.

Keywords: Mega-event, Olympic Games, Italy, urban form.

154 | Olympic Waterfronts: wasted opportunities and lasting legacies

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ABSTRACT

Mega-events like the Olympic Games are frequently used as platforms for urban development, creating physical, political, social, and economic legacies. With a clear strategy of city-branding, cities, regions, and countries may use these events to reposition themselves in the global market. Globally, waterfront redevelopment has become a primary mechanism for revitalizing urban spaces, especially through brownfield requalification. The Olympics have not been indifferent to this trend, and over the last decades several important Olympic interventions have rehabilitated waterfronts. Yet, these 'Olympic Waterfronts' have emerged in very different urban contexts and resulted in diverse urban, social, and environmental legacies. This paper analyses such waterfronts by evaluating their: economic sustainability; environmental impact; connectivity and accessibility; role in the hosts' urban and marketing strategies; social impact of the event; visibility/perception of these locations. These are framed in the political and social contexts in which each intervention was carried. Results show that the Olympic Waterfront can drastically change the image of the city, greatly contributing to the perceived success of the event's legacy and creating new urban centralities. However, the inadequate management in the planning, the delivery and, especially, the legacy stages of the event can compromise this 'Olympic Effect'. [Palgrave]

Keywords: urban waterfronts, urban redevelopment, Olympic Games, mega-event planning.

TRACK 2: STARCHITECTURE

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Nuno T. Costa | DINÂMIA'CET - Iscte

Alexandra Areia | DINÂMIA'CET - Iscte

According to Françoise Choay, the idea of the 'hero architect' was already established in Alberti's founding treaty, thus strengthening the intellectual and artistic status of the profession. The post-modernism of the decades of the seventies and eighties of the last century reinforced the idea of the author architect, anchored in writers such as Michel Foucault. This idea opened up a path for architecture based on the prestige of individual work as a catalyst for architectural and urban value. The last quarter of the XX century was thus marked by exceptional "masterpiece" that centralized the debate on Western architectural culture, with a recognizable authorship, iconographic status and costly financial execution. Some of these works would soon become irrelevant. Others, however, would benefit from unique conditions to make profound paradigm changes. It was therefore a time of profound transformation for the discipline of architecture, but mainly for the way in which architecture and society started to interact.

This session challenges researchers - architects, sociologists, and historians, among others - to reflect on themes such as:

- star architects,
- the media and architecture,
- iconographic architecture,
- urban regeneration,
- architecture as economic value

48 | Urban projects by an architecturbanistic tandem: Rafael Moneo and Manuel de Solà-Morales

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ABSTRACT

In the last third of the twentieth century, architects completed a series of large-scale architectural projects with outcomes that did not always benefit the city. However, before launching into a critical reading of these projects and in order to understand the key points of “qualitative urbanism”, it is important to consider some of these architects’ backgrounds and approaches in their attempts to reunify and reintegrate architecture and urbanism.

The theoretical discourses and works of the Spanish architects Rafael Moneo and Manuel de Solà-Morales form part of this attitude demonstrating the “inseparability” between architecture and urbanism. As the shared work of this “architecturbanistic” tandem has not yet been considered in the depth it deserves, three projects they collaborated on are presented here. Categorizing the first two (in Zaragoza and Vitoria) as “grand projects” is justified not so much due to their “large urban scale” but rather because they were exceptional in the architectural and urbanistic culture of the second half of the twentieth century. The third (in Barcelona) is a large-scale architectural project that manages to remain strongly committed to interdependence between urban layout and architecture, an aspect linking it to the above two cases. The aim of this text is to highlight the quality these three projects have demonstrated, especially given their renewed determination to integrate architecture and the city, a vital issue in the debate on transforming architectural and urbanistic culture in recent decades.

Keywords: Urban projects, architecturbanism, Rafael Moneo, Manuel de Solà-Morales.

50 | Disassembling and reassembling “Les Grand Travaux”: forms of visual criticism in Utopie and L’ivre de Pierres

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ABSTRACT

Due to their mediatic visibility and impact on the city, large-scale urban developments and grand architectural projects were always subject to a high degree of scrutiny and criticism both in the social sphere and the architectural scene. Not surprisingly, throughout the 20th century, they featured in many cartoons — through the satirical pen of Alan Dunn since the late 1930s, Hellmann’s from the late 1960s, Ironimus’ during the 1980s or Focho’s from the 1990s onwards — many of which as still timely. Given their iconic value, some works were even object of other forms of mimicry and parody, like the popular versions of Frank Gehry’ Guggenheim and Rem Koolhaas’ CCTV in “The Simpsons”.

In a time when image-based architectural criticism pervades internet and social media — yet independent criticism struggles with the crisis of printed media —, this paper aims to revisit alternative forms of visual critique, through graphic satire (klaustoon.wordpress.com), architectural memes (www.domusweb.it/en/architecture/gallery/2020/07/09/memes-or-it-didnt-happen.html), digital collages (www.publico.pt/2020/01/02/p3/noticia/nao-medo-alturas-lisboa-quase-assim-1898824) and fake proposals (www.lisbonresorthotel.com).

To conceptualize upon visual criticism, this paper focuses on the reception of some of the early “Grands Travaux” in Paris (during the presidencies of Giscard and Mitterrand). These generated an intense debate in the general press but also different forms of visual criticism in architectural publications, either in big magazines like “L’Architecture d’Aujourd’hui” and little as “Utopie”. Particularly interesting for the analysis are the alternative realities and theoretical projects for Les Halles, Opéra Bastille or Parc de la Villette, conceived for the magazine “L’ivre de Pierres” (1977-83), an example of a criticism of the procedures and strategies of large-scale architectural competitions and projects, employing specific architectural tools.

79 | The Competition for the Bastille Opera, the Portuguese proposals of Raúl Hestnes Ferreira, Alfredo Matos Ferreira and Manuel Graça Dias

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ABSTRACT

On March 8, 1982, François Mitterrand launched his Great Works policy, including the "realization on the site of the old Bastille station of a modern and popular opera." An international call was launched from November 1982 to January 1983, having answered 1650 candidates; however, it only received 775 projects.

In a consolidated urban sector, the proposed land was tricky, relatively narrow, but very generous. An extensive program was carried out, and the building would necessarily be complex and bulky. It was added to renovate the Bastille square, considering its symbolic aspect, and creating a monument worthy of the bicentenary celebration.

The article aims to analyze and compare these three Portuguese proposals by Raúl Hestnes Ferreira (1931-2018), Alfredo Matos Ferreira (1928-2015), and Manuel Graça Dias (1953-2019) and their views on the program. The collections of these three architects belong to the Marques da Silva Foundation in Porto. The Portuguese participation in this contest had only six competitors.

This article concludes that Opera did not fulfill the President's wishes, having the label of unloved in the Grands Travaux.

Keywords: Bastille Opera, Raúl Hestnes Ferreira, Alfredo Matos Ferreira, Manuel Graça Dias

87 | The Great Egyptian Museum: contemporary architecture as an argument for the repatriation of collections

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ABSTRACT

The Great Egyptian Museum (GME) can be considered a “pharaonic” architecture located on the outskirts of the Giza Pyramids. The idea of building a Great Museum for Egyptology, which occupies an internal area of 90,000m², derives from discussions started in the mid-1990s. In 2002, the Irish office Heneghan Peng Architects won an international architecture competition that included more than 1,500 proposals from architects around the world. Commonly called as “the fourth pyramid of Giza”, the GME’s construction started in 2005 and now is almost completed. The built of this mega museum structure aims to contribute to Egypt’s unique positioning as a first-class tourist destination considering the globalization processes. Furthermore, the GME must also be considered within a big strategy of building and renovating of nineteen museums in Egypt that includes, for example, the projects of the Nubian Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization. This strategy was undertaken by the worldwide famous archaeologist Zahi Hawass, then Secretary-General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt. The construction of a mega museum architecture has been mobilized as an important argument for requesting the repatriation of Egyptian collections illegally removed from the country. Since 2010, Egypt has expressed interest in the return (or at least the loan) of some archeological antiques such as the Bust of Nefertiti and the Rosetta’s Stone. Even without being successful in these international negotiations, the architectural design assumes prominence for questioning one of the main arguments used to deny the repatriation requests: the lack of infrastructure for safeguarding and researching collections. The GME suggests the reflection about new challenges between global-local cultures that emerge in contemporaneity.

Keywords: Great Egyptian Museum, contemporary architecture, repatriation, archeological collections.

132 | Designing cities for Arts: from landmark museums to cultural areas

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ABSTRACT

Cultural areas comprise museums, auditoriums and scenic spaces and other cultural facilities strategically arranged. Chained political decisions or the celebration of large events are often the origin of these new scenarios. Planning urban requalification together with symbolic architecture have shaped and dynamized cities such as New York, Paris, Madrid or Amsterdam.

The eloquent images of great cultural projects by starchitects have been promoted to requalify cities from various urban intervention patterns. The results of some urban intervention patterns that tried to create a network and establish a new competitive cultural area would be examined and compared (the renovation of the Museum Mile in Manhattan, the Museumkwartier in Amsterdam, the grands travaux of Paris from Mitterrand to Île de la Cité, the constitution of the Paseo de la Artes in Madrid). As a contrast, the examples of new urban branding strategy (Beaubourg, Ermitage, Thyssen) will be studied.

In a community of interests to which an expectant citizenry (residents, tourists, scholars), the promotion of the consumption of culture has taken advantage from the design of powerful architectures. Also, other complementary processes have accompanied these reshaping of cities: the redefinition of public space, the treatment of the architectural and archaeological heritage, the impact on the housing fabric with the gentrification and touristization of the urban environment. Education, training and leisure acquire new colors in the digital age, with face-to-face contact with works of art and collective demonstrations. Managing this legacy, with interruptions such as the current health crisis, requires rethinking the supply and management of these corridors rethought for culture and their possible evolution from recent architectural positions.

Keywords: cultural districts, iconic architecture, museum architecture, museum branding.

140 | Transnational architecture and urbanism: The roles of Star Architects

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ABSTRACT

Since the 1990s, increasingly multinational modes of design have arisen, especially concerning prominent buildings and places. The strategy of using one name architect has spread in Europe, North America and Asia, becoming more and more frequent since the 2000s. In many cases, spectacular buildings designed by a small set of international firms (such as Frank Gehry, Jean Nouvel, Foster+Partners) were and still are supposed to change the fate of one city alone, despite the clear evidence of failure of such oversimplifying rationale. By drawing on several examples and deepening one case study, this paper will focus on the roles that star architects play. In the conclusion, this contribution suggests to pay further attention to the relations with the local context and to the urban effects of such projects.

Keywords: Starchitecture, transnational architecture, urban planning, urban transformation

153 | Analysis of the Portuguese star-system architects role in the urban transformation of "Modern Luanda" in "African Dubai" since the beginning of the 21st century

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ABSTRACT

Luanda's modern city of the 1950s and 1960s has been promoted since the beginning of the 21st century as "new Dubai" or "African Dubai", following the symbolic reaffirmation of power in the urban landscape. Today, emblematic architectures compete for the best views, with six and 7-star hotels, luxury flats and offices, priced out of reach; contrast with the modern legacy, outlining the distance between how modern architects have approached urban and housing problems and how to summarise today's urban strategies in Luanda. This article aims to (re)thinking modernity through housing, preserving cultural, social and architectural values of the inevitable link between Angola and Portugal, from neighbourhoods' units to iconic standalone buildings, realised or not, by Portuguese architects between 1960-2020. From "African Generation" and its involvement in the "Modern Luanda", to the contribution of the Portuguese star architects in "International Luanda" of the new millennium. Today, Angola's modern heritage from the colonial period is overcrowded and degraded and successively gives way to the imposing verticality of the globalised world's glass façades. Among others, "The luxurious Sky Center changes the face of Luanda," in 2013. Projects built, or not, take over the territory, fitting into the city's skyline and urban life, based on promotional videos and three-dimensional images of fantastic architecture close to the emerging Asian metropolis. It intends to find examples that demonstrate the possible conciliation with modern heritage from the late colonial period, by proving the formal and constructive logic of modern architecture and its viability to develop the "New Housing in Angola", highlighted by the Portuguese-Angolan architectural path.

Keywords: Modern Architecture, Postmodern Architecture, Portuguese star-architecture, Luanda.

TRACK 3: TERRAIN VAGUE REDEVELOPMENT

Pedro Pinto (Chair) | DINÂMIA'CET – Iscte

Belinda Tato | GSD, Harvard University

Jorge Bonito | C.M. Lisboa

Jose Luis Valejjo | GSD, Harvard University

Ignasi Solà-Morales (1942-2001) developed the concept of 'terrain vague' in 1994¹, which he associated with a particular kind of expectant urban spaces where the absence of functional use gave them an evocative power, a strangeness, which could be read as a critical alternative to the productive rationality of common urbanization. The non-productive and non-formal ambiance of these places not only questions the pragmatic nature of construction, but it also inspires artists, architects and urban planners to explore alternative ways of urban dwelling.

In this session we question the contexts of creation, appropriation and transformation of the terrain-vague, as well as social and disciplinary responses to the promises of freedom that have been pointed out.

Papers are accepted that address the idea of terrain vague along with one of the following sub-themes:

- Urban regeneration strategies
- Waterfront developments
- Mega-projects and expansion areas
- Urban voids appropriations
- Shrinking cities
- New urban environment and social representation

The first presentation of the essay of the Catalan architect Ignasi de Sola-Morales was held in an academic seminar at the Canadian Centre for Architecture, in Montreal, Canada, in 1994. The work would be published in 1995 and 2002.¹

53 | The Cable Factory, resilient architecture in Helsinki

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ABSTRACT

The Cable Factory is a cultural centre that benefited from the deindustrialization process in Helsinki. In 1989, the building was transformed from an obsolete industrial space into a cultural centre due to a social and cultural movement called Pro Kaapeli. During more than 30 years, the Cable Factory has hosted a proactive community committed to it. This article presents the Cable Factory as a case study of resilient architecture. The objective is to propose a new concept of architecture capable of promoting sustainable development through spatial indeterminacy and a proactive attitude. The resilient properties of persistence, adaptation and transformation are based on the spatial indeterminacy of its raw spaces, rented at low cost. Raw space is a flexible and empty space that can evolve and change uses. The evolution of the Cable Factory is a process over time that depends on the responsible use of human, material and economic resources, as well as the interrelation of three stakeholders: the inhabitants, architects and local government of Helsinki. The spatial indeterminacy of the Cable Factory confronts uncertainty and unpredictability on a global and local level and generates social, cultural and economic capital for its community and the city of Helsinki. The Cable Factory is a resilient architecture for creating a dynamic architectural system, an interdependent system in its social, spatial and temporal dimensions. Its community has created a self-organised and self-managed bottom-up approach by means of spatial indeterminacy. The diversity, independence and proactivity of this community make the Cable Factory a sense of place and it is an example of sustainable development for societies and planning cities.

Keywords: Resilient architecture, spatial indeterminacy, raw space, sustainable development.

59 | Military terrain vague in Italy: expectant urban spaces waiting for their regeneration.

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ABSTRACT

During the last three decades, most of the European countries were affected by a process of dismantling-abandonment-disposal of military premises which would result in their regeneration. Italy, in this respect, represents a very particular case. Several factors are contributing to the long-lasting abandonment of these public-owned assets, thus generating a particular kind of expectant urban spaces in the whole country.

In this context, the proposal critically addresses the late-1980s-onwards approach on the abandonment and regeneration of redundant military sites in Italy. In particular, the focus is on the relationship of military terrain vague with urban development. Author claims that the abandonment-regeneration of these properties is subjected to strong real estate pressures overcoming the urban dynamics. The paper, consequently, demonstrates that the abandonment-regeneration strategies of military sites have continuously responded to a speculative approach to realise new profit-oriented operations based on the extrapolation of the differential ground rent.

The essay is fundamentally structured in two sections. The first part analyses the reasons behind the creation of the so-called 'military terrain vague' in Italy based on geopolitical, military, public finance, and urban development logic. The second part focuses on the comparison between the abandonment-regeneration of two military sites located in Rome and Milan towards the materialisation of new profit-driven spaces and the factors avoiding their implementation. The study cases are the former Guido Reni barracks in the Rome's Flaminio neighbourhood aimed to materialised the new 'City of Science' and the military compound "Parade Ground-Baggio warehouses" in western Milan periphery, which is likely to be redeveloped into a new area of centrality for the wealthy.

61 | Space__Between: Remnants of a City as Catalysts for Change.

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ABSTRACT

It all starts with a question... or too many. What can be done with the unproductive remnants of any given city? Can they be transformed to create a shared, cohesive and productive urban environment? Understanding that the city is an unfinished plan, ever-productive, ever-dynamic and ever-changing, it cannot be ignored that, while transforming specific zones in a city, other zones get abandoned in the developing process for an undefined period of time. Often seen as negative spaces rather than offering positive identity, an important focus will be given to the indeterminacy and uncertainty of these urban slivers.

This research project will focus on these unoccupied, abandoned or underutilized places which people rarely talk about, analyzing different dynamics of reintegration into the city's fabric while incorporating Ignasi de Solà-Morales' terrain vagues, Michael Foucault's heterotopias, as well as some case studies in Gordon Matta-Clark's œuvre to the discourse.

Specifically, I argue that terrain vagues should be seen as site-specific tools for critique and creativity. In order to positively take over any urban void, I address the issue of property, social attachment and identity to the place, intertwined with the dynamics of architecture and urbanism.

I propose to incorporate the concepts of memory and time inherent to these dynamics, in order to: develop a profound reading of any given site; generate a reinterpretation that can trigger a longstanding change to attain the reinstatement of public property with creative and straightforward approaches; and then, perform a temporal or permanent, architectonic or artistic intervention, aiming for a new sense of social meaning.

In conclusion, the present paper sheds new light on the necessity to embrace the opportunities provided by these urban voids. Art and architecture can act as key elements to link people and spaces within a sociocultural context and thus create catalysts for change endowed with meaning.

Keywords: terrain vague, urban voids, city, abandonment, ruin

62 | Designing in two expectant areas of Lisbon and Barcelona waterfronts

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this work is to establish applied and morphological research on very particular urban fabrics in the metropolises of Lisbon and Barcelona. Objectively, these are two expectant areas located on the limits of their central cities, considering both their administrative and physical borders, fundamentally marked by their waterfronts, and which open up to different scenarios of critical and project appropriation.

In Lisbon, this area is formalized by the Pedrouços docklands, an area of the riverfront, formerly occupied by the activities of the Port of Lisbon, located in the western part of the city, formalizing the border with the municipality of Oeiras and assuming itself as a potential space for multiple transformations.

In Barcelona, the view falls on part of its promenade, especially on the land occupied by the building of the old Sant Adrià Thermal Power Plant, located on the left bank of the Besós river, on the municipal boundary of Sant Adrià de Besós, and it is also defined as a strategic area for contemporary reflection. The objectives are the understanding of the phenomenology related to terrain vague and waterfronts and the development of different urban and territorial qualification scenarios for them. The research methodology used consisted of defining the object of study and the hypothesis and, the technique used was "Research by Design". The hypothesis that has been worked with is that the urban qualification scenarios in these areas are open and admit different morphological, density and layout typologies. In short, it is intended to address both the debates on rehabilitation policies in the inherited and canonical city, and the particular morphological problems with respect to the city-territory with which these areas are adjacent. The reflection ends with a set of designing proposals and intervention strategies that point out possible scenarios of new urbanity, capable of binding the surroundings and highlighting their relationship with water.

Keywords: limits, waterfront, Lisbon, Barcelona

67 | A public space in the post-apartheid city: the Golden Mile Beachfront of Durban (South Africa)

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ABSTRACT

Accessible, safe, and the longest on the African continent, the Beachfront Golden Mile is a unique place for the city of Durban. The imposing eight kilometer Promenade is lined on the side of the coastal road by tall apartment blocks, hotels, and a public hospital. The Promenade itself is full of bars, restaurants and sports clubs integrated with green areas rich with vegetation and palm trees, parking areas, and spaces for traders. The access points to the long beach and the sea, realised through wooden walkways, are inserted within a wide landscape intervention, consisting of natural barriers of plants and sand dunes, created to counter the erosion of the beach. Populated throughout the day by people from a variety of social backgrounds, ethnicities, religions and origins, the Beachfront allows for atypical interactions, free from many of the social constructs and limitations that still characterize other public places in the country.

The research presented highlights the historical stratification of the various interventions that have contributed to the formation of Durban's Golden Mile. Started in 19th century, under the Union of South Africa (a self governing dominion of the British Empire) and then developed during the 20th century, especially by the Apartheid regime, the large infrastructure took its current configuration for the 2010 FIFA World Cup and was finally extended to the mouth of the harbour in 2019. Through a diachronic reconstruction the research intends to show the current strategic role of this important public space for the city and for the democratic South Africa.

Keywords: Urban Design, Urban Development, South African Architecture, Apartheid Planning.

83 | Rethinking creativity at neighborhood level in the post-industrial era.

The case studies of two urban voids redevelopments in France: Ile-de-Nantes and Docks-de-Seine

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ABSTRACT

The former industrial districts are often places of experimentation, addressing questions of territorial innovation and city making. Their geographical position within or on the outskirts of cities shows the dynamics of the future territorial development of cities. The reappropriation of these neighborhoods after the period of deindustrialization and the creative activities offered by local authorities and developers can contribute to the economic and demographic growth of deindustrialized shrinking cities. In the research creativity is defined as a process to recover from social and economic recession which are usually linked to deindustrialization. The main goal is to survey how urban spaces with absence of functional use, *terrain vague*, contribute to explore alternative ways of urban dwelling (sustainable, participatory) as well as the differences observed in the implementation of creative strategies in central districts and peripheral areas.

The research method is descriptive-analytic. The descriptive is used in order to define creativity and relate it to previous studies in *terrain vague*. The analytic is used in order to identify the reasons that led to population decline and the correlations between sustainable urban development, citizen engagement and demographic evolution. The performed analyses included a combination of statistics techniques (diagrams of demographic evolution) and qualitative methods (interviews with local authorities, inhabitants and the teams of architects and urban planners of the projects studied in the research). The outcome revealed that the political, economic and social context plays a major role in the strategies of creativity in a city by promoting several times gentrification, especially in peripheral areas. The final conclusion is that the system of traditional actors in the development of urban projects has to redefine the roles of each one, in order to promote innovation, by establishing the inhabitants as real social actors.

Keywords: Shrinking cities, urban voids, creativity, France.

85 | The Maua Pier as a vague terrain: urban disputes and architectural design in the city of Rio de Janeiro

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ABSTRACT

Strategic urban planning and mega sporting events in Rio de Janeiro can be considered fundamental challenges for the reconstruction of city's global image in the 21st century, enhancing the so-called *terrains vagues*, as theoretically suggested by Ignasi de Solà-Morales in 1995. This article aims to reflect about the concept of *terrain vague* by analyzing the Maua Pier, a bench originally built in 1948 at the Rio Port area, that had been the object of territorial disputes taken since the 1990s until the construction of the Museum of Tomorrow, in 2015. This study will raise the hypothesis that both urban planning and media have become fundamental factors for the architectural design thought for the Maua Pier. So, we will investigate the main projects elaborated to this area (including the proposals of the 1990s, Guggenheim Rio and Museum of Tomorrow) connected to the respective urban plans (*Rio Sempre Rio*, *Porto do Rio* and *Porto Maravilha*) and to the dominant images broadcasted by media (Brazil + 500, New Millennium and Sustainability). The empirical analysis sought to enrich the knowledge about the theoretical concept of *terrain vague* and its capacity of transforming contemporary territories.

Keywords: Maua Pier, Guggenheim Rio, Museum of Tomorrow, *Terrain vague*

91 | Subverting Terrain Vague: viewing Heuristic Change through Skateboarding, Auto-construction and Movement

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ABSTRACT

Terrain vagues, under a skateboarding perspective, are useful lands. From them, skaters may acquire material to use in the construction of rudimentary obstacles for street skating; upon them skaters may project their identities by means of performative usage, thereby subverting the concept of *vague*. *Terrain vagues* are relational spaces central to urban studies and provide a distinct understanding of skateboarding as an active urban practice and as agency provider. Using ethnographic material obtained from fieldwork in select cities Portugal, we aim to produce a theoretical approach that combines elements of urban theory, architectural thinking and anthropological methodology.

The act of stealing materials from *terrain vagues* not only constructs new meanings for these objects, but also invokes a sentiment of auto-construction. The empty may be seen as such from the perspective of some urban users, whereas through the skater's lens it will acquire new meanings through acts of subversion.

We will correlate these discursive productions with current urban and anthropological rhetorics such as auto-construction and the heuristic value of how the city reads itself. By considering a reversal of symbolic construction in the core usage of *terrain vague*, one can construct a narrative of how cities consider sports. Here we wish to invert the scope: ask not how skaters read the *vague*, but what does *vague* utilization by skaters reveal about the ways sport structures are planned and built amidst contemporary cities.

Lastly, we will consider these arguments and revise the notion of *terrain vague*. What can the empty, the absent, and the obsolete objects that dwell in these lots symbolically construct? Skateboarding entails movement and usage of urban components. Skateboarding alters the core of urban projects, offers much to how cities can be read, and expands our notion of the *vague*. Acknowledging these ideas will therefore contribute to the interdisciplinary study of urban theories, and further aid in the inclusion of skateboarding rhetoric when evaluating usage of urban spaces.

Keywords: Terrain vague, skateboarding, subversion, agency.

92 | Occupy Estelita: reactions to a grand project and the emergence of urban rights movements in Recife, Brazil

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ABSTRACT

During the last decade, the menace of a grand project that can decharacterize the landscape of Recife, a chaotic metropolis originated from one of the main ports in Northeast Brazil, created the conditions for the emergence of a original and consistent urban movement claiming for participation on the decisions of the future of the city. Either occupying the site physically or through the web platform 'urban rights', Occupy Estelita invented a new kind of urban social movement gathering activists, scholars, urbanists, lawyers, artists, filmmakers and students that helped to raise a wave of contestation of the usual forms of production of the Recife's space.

In one side, the ambitions of the powerful local real estate market to seize the last waterfront of Recife and reproduce the model of high rise upper class housing that characterize the beachfront, supported by mayorship and some architects involved in the project. On the other, a singular coalition of urban middle class and impoverished few local residents, activists and urbanists, claiming for more attention on the strategical role of this terrain vague on city center, public land inherited from the dismantled railways state company, that should host more social relevant uses like affordable housing and public spaces. If the New Recife project will surely maculate the panorama of the city center transforming the historical landscape in background, this urban struggles helped to foster a cultural reaction to the arbitrary and real estate driven decisions on the dynamics of the production of the urban spaces. If one can question the practical consequences of this struggle, it is undeniable that Occupy Estelita represented an shock on a metropolis marked by the succession of revolutionary episodes and lethargic periods and an fundamental contribution to inspire the emergence and the actions of other movements on Brazilian cities claiming for 'urban rights'.

Keywords: Urbanization, Right to the city, Urban rights, Social movements.

97 | Petit Projects: Vague deviations as urban strategies

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to study how the use of artistic and architectural interventions in public spaces served as tools to generate new urban dynamics.

Focusing on the last decade, this paper intends to understand how these cultural instruments emerge as an answer to overcome the lack in public investment and the social unrest resulting over the 2008 economic recession.

Starting from the concept of *terrain vague* (Sola-Morales, 1995) — urban voids, spaces that are absent, ignored or fallen into disuse, alien or surviving to any structural systems of the territory — we propose to analyse a group of works integrated in *critical spatial practice* (Rendell, 2003), namely forms of practice between art and architecture, that are built in this type of urban setting in the last decade.

In this context, we look to understand the motivations that make this type of work possible and emerging, from the commission point of view to the author's perspective, and its impact in public space. For that, this paper method is based on assaying few selected case-studies over their contexts and circumstances, identifying the main steps of the process. After that we propose to analyse the before and after of the places and identify the fragilities and benefits inherent to these practices.

In conclusion, we agree that small creative based projects are currently an alternative to fill the voids of various times and rhythms in the cities, a serious complement to the great dynamics of urban planning, in various political, social and cultural dimensions.

Keywords: Terrain Vague, Critical Spatial Practice, Urban Planning, Urban Strategies.

108 | Thinking with the unfinished. The urban reality of an unbuilt megaproject.

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ABSTRACT

Terrain vagues (Solà-Morales, 1994) pertain to the *unfinished*. These underdefined spaces reveal a lack, an expectant absence of productive use that allows for a rare openness. The condition of the unfinished has spawned much scholarship and given rise to theorizations, definitions, and terms that can be understood as complementary, and, at times, even contradictory. I turn here to the following notions of a “third landscape” (Clément, 2004), the “wastelands”, the “urban void”, the “vacant plot”, and the “leftover space” for a walk through a concrete urban situation in Valencia: Sociópolis, an uncompleted grand project.

The first design for Sociópolis was presented to the public in 2003. This *Project for a city for the future*, a large social housing development in the southern periphery of València, was ambitious and utopian. Sociópolis’ initiator posited that, “in this project, the city can grow without destroying the structure of the agriculture (...) a mix of urban and rural” (Guallart, 2004). 18 years later, as Sociópolis remains largely unbuilt, the site presents an unfinished urban reality. The area remains an exclave of the city, cut off from the urban fabric by a series of heavy linear infrastructures, wearing the marks of decades of neglect. The issues the publicly subsidized grand project addressed have intensified.

As we stroll along the scattered unfinished in Sociópolis, a series of spaces are described, documented and historicized. The underlying proposition is that unfinished spaces are carriers of traces of destruction and stories of resistance while their latency holds potential, thus constituting an outstanding vantage from which to identify disturbances (Tsing, 2013), consider urban processes and imagine other ways of inhabiting the land.

Keywords: Unfinished, architecture, disturbances, large urban development project.

113 | The unpredictability of space

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ABSTRACT

At the end of his text, Ignasi de Solà-Morales questions “how can architecture act in the *terrain vague* without becoming an aggressive instrument of power and abstract reason?” He believes that the answer to this question lies in a strategy of continuity, rather than disruption. Not a formal continuity, but a continuity that attends to the “flows, the energies, the rhythms established by the passing of time and the loss of limits.”

At the beginning of the XXI century, in Belém, a historical west riverside parish of Lisbon, monumentally organized with the 1940 Portuguese World Exhibition, a terrain remained expectant since its acquisition by the State Secretary of Culture (SEC) in the 1990s. The destiny of the existing military facilities (meanwhile occupied as a deposit by the SEC) remained uncertain until it was determined that there would be installed the new National Coach Museum.

The project was part of an ambitious urban regeneration strategy, an icon of a “Grand Plan” carried by the Portuguese State to the river waterfront. Although the project implicated the integral demolition of the existing facilities, the place kept an evocative power, previously hidden beyond the military walls, internal to the city structure and external to its daily life. The absence of limits that characterize the museum’s ground floor seems to propose a different kind of *terrain vague*: strangely familiar, purposely uncertain, uncompromised, free of use, as part of the city flows. It is difficult to name this public place, as it is neither a plaza, an internal garden, or a block courtyard. On the other hand, the monumental formal expression proposed by the new museum buildings is close to the idea of an “instrument of power and abstract reason”.

Can this exterior space, designed to accommodate the unpredictability of life, be read as a strategy of continuity towards the city and its history? If so, why does it still stand so strangely to many?

Keywords: Museu Nacional dos Coches, Paulo Mendes da Rocha, *Terrain Vague*, Strangeness.

114 | The ocean as a “terrain vague” of the twenty-first century – the Azorean sea case

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ABSTRACT

Philip Steinberg (2001) argued that the sea, like nation-states, has been built over time, that is, physically and symbolically appropriated. Steinberg warned of the convention, deeply rooted in social theories, that the limits of "societies" coincide with those defined by nation-states. This assumption reduces territories like the ocean to a second level, in which "society" is not formed. In this sense, supporting the reasoning on Solà-Morales theory, a relevant *terrain vague* of the twenty-first century could be the ocean. It is argued in this paper that this conception of the State as neutral and as mainly composed by *land* contributes to the dissemination of the *idea* that the ocean – as defended here, a *terrain vague* – is external to its formation. In other words, the generalized lack of identification or the absence of the *sense of self* when related to the ocean (in particular the high seas), contributes to a disseminated project within which the conquest of the seas is globally unquestioned. Nowadays, geographical perspectives signal a continuing tension on sea governance, namely the one that exists between strategies that seek to build new practices for the sea as a common territory, those that seek the exploitation of its resources, and those focused on its geopolitical implications. However, as Becky Mansfield (2007) defends, there is a paradox: at the centre of these new political economy of the oceans it's the concern about "the commons". Furthermore, it should be noted that, at a time when Portugal is awaiting the result of the submission of its request for the extension of Portuguese Continental Shelf, the analysis of tensions and debates on governance in the Autonomous Region of the Azores is of clear importance for the very redefinition of sovereignty, either as a process or as a concept. In this creation of a new world map, with new boundaries, architects and urbanists are convoked to the discussion.

Keywords: Ocean, Boundaries, Property, Sovereignty.

117 | Walking in-between: Urban interstices on the Lisbon hillside

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ABSTRACT

With this paper it is intended to present the results of a research focused on urban interstices on the Lisbon hillside, taking as a case study the São Bento valley. It was sought with this research: first, to recognize the nature of these spaces and the circumstances in which they were generated; second, to characterize their current condition; and third, to consider their potential and the possibilities of intervention. Methodologically, the research followed a qualitative single case study, following two complementary readings: 1. the historical and the vertical reading, considering both urban and geomorphological configuration; and 2. the horizontal reading, considering the direct observation *in situ*.

Keywords: urban interstices, urban voids, territory as palimpsest, São Bento valley.

125 | EXPO 98: an influence for the Portuguese waterfront developments

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ABSTRACT

Lisbon, surrounded by river and sea, was the stage for EXPO'98's theme "The Oceans, a Heritage for the Future", which aimed to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the Portuguese Discoveries, at the same time as it imposed itself the commitment to raise awareness to the vital need of valuing and preserving both maritime wealth and the planet.

International exhibitions are meeting points to assess knowledge and human resources. For Portugal, 98 exhibition was the opportunity to affirm its complete European integration, as well as developing a panoply of hidden intentions such as the creation of a new centrality in the city, the environmental requalification and the valorization of the waterfronts, all constituting a fundamental premise to reflect on Lisbon and EXPO 98 cases.

Lisbon has more history than geography, it is a palimpsest, full of continuities and discontinuities, inheriting intentions from various times, which together constitute a heritage for the future. 1998 was also the year when José Saramago won the Nobel Prize for Literature and did his speech "De como a Personagem Foi Mestre e o Autor Seu Aprendiz". In Lisbon's history, Marquês de Pombal was a master, and Lisbon his apprentice; Duarte Pacheco was a master and Lisbon his apprentice; Expo'98 was a master, and Portugal its apprentice.

Establishing the understanding on how EXPO'98 contributed to consolidate the will of modernization of Lisbon's riverside front, this article intends to analyze in a broader context the principles and intentions in the pre and post-EXPO territory, never forgetting the still very current theme - "The Oceans, a Heritage for the Future", the relation between the city and water and the impact of the transformation of urban waterfronts.

Keywords: Expo'98, Tagus River, Waterfront developments, Urban regeneration, Architecture

133 | Terrain Vague, Property, Free Space: the ideal of a common space

O Esteiro do Montijo - A Case Study In The Centre Of The Lisbon Lagoon-Area 2020

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ABSTRACT

This Paper intends to present and discuss the most relevant data from the ongoing project for the reconfiguration and preservation of Esteiro do Montijo. From the intensive observation with multidisciplinary, institutional and informal contributions, we cross the cartographic data with the characterization of the successive occupations, for a specific and permanent attention on its environmental, historical and type-morphological components.

This work phase builds a large map which fits all scales openly and with overlaps. To observe and operate in this way enables the inclusion of manifestations with a spectre as ample as it is diverse: a planned action that can accommodate the unpredictable and the ruin, old industries with new typologies- new uses, open systems between the natural and the artificial.

Thus, we will be closer to presenting more specific and complex manners of action upon the place and to invoking the best references of the cities' culture as a critical and theoretical support.

The relationship between environmental reserve, public urban land and the informality generated in the collective space's strongholds, are the public matter whose characterization will be one of the objects of this study.

The space of the common has no limits, as Nuno Portas has taught us: "From the viewpoint of urban architecture, there can be no building that does not make the city, that is, there is no typology that is not, by structure, penetrated by an urban morphology." (PORTAS 1969)

We believe in this discovery of the existing matter: a garden, a building, a path, a root, a memory that can be cherished and included in the effort for reframing a place made of everyday impulses.

How to include the relevant data of sociability found in these "spaces of impunity" (Ábalos, Herreros 2002)?: A contribution from architecture to a new ecology of places.

(Versão alargada deste estudo encontra-se em "Café com Europa: Brasília 60",
Brasília: Universidade de Brasília, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo, 2020)

Keywords: Urban Studies, Urban Project, territorial planning, Plan and Architecture.

136 | Railway territories: structuring, disruption and reconnection

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ABSTRACT

The present research has as its initial purpose to present the existing tension in the relationship between city and railroad, in order to explain the role and the function that the railway infrastructures in urban territories have performed since its implantation in the national territory.

When examining this tensioning over time, it is possible to observe how the railway infrastructure served at first as a structuring of its urban insertion territories. In a second step, the railway infrastructures were responsible for the disruption and the splitting of the urban fabric, which, initially, they had helped to structure. Thus, their mere presence came to represent a barrier, an obstacle to urban fruition, generating a consequent disqualification of their urban insertion environments.

Currently, railway infrastructures can be seen as powerful territories capable of harboring the future, by stimulating the requalification of their insertion sites, exploring their role as an agent capable of promoting the reconnection of urban territories, which had once been broken.

Therefore, this research comprises the characterization of the main object of study, the railway territory; the evolution of its influence and function, so that it is possible to outline the three main roles played by these infrastructures over time: their structuring, their disruption and their reconnection, as well as the values linked to each one of them.

In conclusion, this study aims at presenting the relevance of the theme in discussions about the role, function and potential that railway territories have as potent spaces in promoting the rehabilitation of urban environments. In this way, this research develops from the observation and analysis of case studies that exemplify and illustrate their capacity, diversity of approaches and solutions that seek to achieve a desired reconnection of urban territories, starting from railway territories.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Railway, Territory, Urban Reconnection

156 | From drawing to space. The void of the places imagined by Álvaro Siza for Malagueira

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ABSTRACT

Emptiness is as an intrinsic part of the city, as it is a path of continuous evolution or its reverse and stagnation. Because of the process, expectant spaces arise, between the opportunity and the discomfort of failed processes.

Alvaro Siza's Quinta da Malagueira estate in Évora is an example of a large urban area designed with a mixed plan that provided for housing, services, and commerce, that offer radical lessons in architecture and time.

Yet, most of the public buildings - including a parish centre, a restaurant, a motel, a medical centre and the main central structure at the central public square - were left to be built and the site that would accommodate it is now an expectant urban space. The desire to complete the plan is opposed to the sense of emptiness and incompleteness, which conditions its perception of its quality, as well as the desired fulfilment of genuine expansion of the city.

The contradiction between the lack that these spaces make to the population and the consolidation of the urban space that remain to be realized urges discussion. These empty spaces are simultaneously a mixture of anguish and disorder that give rise to spontaneous and disorganized uses. These are nobody's spaces, not because of the absence of a cadastral owner, but because of the absence of an ordered possession. According to Ignasi de Solà-Morales definitions, these spaces are still "*terrain vague*".

We investigate these empty spaces or "voids" as we (re)discover what would give them the condition of "places" for which they desire. We will present these voids, the drawings that defined them, the commitments initially foreseen by Álvaro Siza in contrast with the unexpected occupations in a continuous succession of will and desire, of expectation and collapse, of (re)use and perversion. This is an anachronic record of a city enclosed in folders, drawn in ink on leaves, an imaginary of spaces that may never be lived. And of a research that fosters the idea, the project, and the materialization of Álvaro Siza's Malagueira urban space.

Keywords: Malagueira, Álvaro Siza, sketches, void.

TRACK 4: ENVIRONMENT IMPACT AWARENESS IN URBAN DEVELOPMENTS

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The Lisbon “Expo ‘98” Fair, held along a stretch of the city’s riverfront, established a turning-point in Portugal in dealing with brownfields, soil contamination, or the city’s major landfill, while also making a leap forward in environmental awareness in urban development and public space concerns. Additional operations along these lines were carried out in the city’s Metropolitan Region across the following years, with the implementation of critical urban space programs, green parks, communal kitchen gardens, or the completion of inter-municipal sewage water treatment systems.

Paper submission engaging Worldwide design and implementation of urban, architecture and engineering concerns of the kind, from the late 20th to early 21st Century time-frame, addressed by “The Grand Projects - Architectural and Urbanistic Operations after the 1998 Lisbon World Exposition” research project behind the Congress, is encouraged and welcome at the Environment Impact Awareness in Urban Developments session, dealing with major issues in the field, such as:

- Urban sustainable development
- Green architecture
- Green spaces and well-being
- Green infrastructures and nature-based solutions
- Climate change adaptation

38 | Assessing Impacts of Urban SUNstainability

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the concept and how to evaluate Urban SUNstainability. Generically understood as a process for attaining sustainable development in urban areas, via the intense production and use of solar energy, Urban SUNstainability is presented as a convincing urban policy strategy for a greener, sustainable and prosperous world. Based on existing experiences in areas with abundant levels of solar radiation, it was found that, by now, the use and production of solar energy in urban areas starts to be economically viable and should be regarded as an adequate solution to implement a greener and sustainable territorial development process in urban areas. As a way to assess the potential and current levels of Urban SUNstainability in urban areas, the paper proposes a multi-dimensional policy evaluation framework, based on five crucial aspects: the solar energy generation capacity, the direct and indirect environmental, economic and social benefits from implementing Urban SUNstainability strategies, and the soundness and effectiveness of the urban planning and governance processes related to the implementation of this process.

Keywords: SUNstainability, Sustainable Development, Territorial Development, Urban Development, Solar Energy

56 | SEEING, PAUSING, INHABITING THE RIPARIAN LIMITS: Urban Projects Bound To the Tagus Estuary Hydrographic System

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ABSTRACT

In urbanised areas historically marked by watercourses, riverfronts and green or blue corridors seem to be the places for an appealing and winning urban regeneration formula. This work aims to highlight how water is becoming a support for landscape and urban interventions; hence, watercourses turn into a primary resource and a tool for the city's project that tends towards an urban habitability.

Now more than ever, we recognise that riverside promenades and green paths attract inhabitants, tourists, and new residents. While water has become a generator of new urban facades and a trigger of territorial habitability, it has also become the place and the way towards improved inhabitants' and visitors' well-being, and social cohesion. Among urban projects that seek solutions towards thriving in a world increasingly sensitive to the 'good health' of the planet and its inhabitants, this work focuses on regeneration interventions along the Tagus Estuary humid system.

Beyond the well-known cases of the Lisbon Municipality, the case studies of this research are realised regeneration projects located in the city settled along the Tagus Estuary hydrographic system – dubbed as the City of the Tagus Estuary (Lisbon Metropolitan Area).

At this moment of the ongoing research, through a critical view on the answer given to the specific characteristics of the place by the selected interventions, the work investigates the context-based design processes that supported them. The work concludes that, regardless of whether they are natural or artificial / visible or invisible (because they are currently canalised and buried), the estuarine waters are today, again, a resource for the city's project that has the potential for becoming a 'sensitive territorial intervention'. This is to say, the estuary's humid system has to be considered as a key term of the metropolitan city's habitability, promotion, and adaptation.

Keywords: Water landscape, regeneration projects, City of the Tagus Estuary, Lisbon Metropolitan Area.

70 | Heritage and History as resources for the creation of new, sustainable, City: the Alburrica and Quinta Braamcamp case study

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ABSTRACT

In the second decade of the 21st century the Lisbon Metropolitan Area had a strong increase in real estate investment, boosted by tourism and favourable international circumstances. Former industrial sites have been especially attractive, areas suitable for conversion into significant size housing developments. In many cases, important heritage and environmental values are at stake, as proximity and visibility to the river are especially valued by the market.

The Qta. Braamcamp, on the Tagus riverside of Barreiro, opposite to Lisbon, is an ongoing case which combines all these issues. An industrial facility for cork production until two decades ago, now deactivated, it had previously been a 'Quinta de Recreio', a Portuguese Villa (rural leisure venue) for the Lisbon eighteenth century aristocracy, and also dedicated to the production of silk yarn, among other products. Tightly linked to the Tagus estuary, this area of Alburrica and Quinta Braamcamp is furthermore an example of a centuries-old legacy of the man's balanced use of natural resources, through semi-artisanal technologies such as milling using the energy of the winds and the tides. This is an important testimony of a development anchored in the understanding, complementarity and equilibrium between man and nature.

The transformation of this unique territory, currently under debate, with plans publicly divulged, may and should be anchored in the preservation and enhancement of its historical heritage and environmental values. Contemporary urban development in the 21st century must be based on the intrinsic and founding values of each place, incorporating them, creating differentiation and preserving them, in order to create a new urbanity of strong environmental awareness.

This study addresses this issues as an example which may draw useful insights for other spots of former industrial premises around the Tagus estuary, such as Margueira, Jamor, Quimiparque and CUF, all currently under pressure for urbanization.

Keywords: Heritage, local values, equilibrium, Tagus estuary.

89 | Lomas Ecosystems Landscape. An approach to the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for the climate change adaptation in the Metropolitan Area of Lima

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ABSTRACT

Although the landscape of *Lomas* is part of a green chain from the north of Peru to the north of Chile, over time, this landscape has been losing territory turning into small islands that extends for more than 3,500 km, because of natural factors and urban development issues. *Lomas* are seasonal ecosystems that represent a great opportunity for Lima to adapt to climate change, as well as protection of biodiversity. However, due to rapid and uncontrolled urbanization in Lima reaching a population of more than 10 million inhabitants, they are threatened by land traffic and inappropriate use. After the establishment of National and Metropolitan Environmental tools since 2012, the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima (MML) has started the experience of climate-oriented policies to support the transition from mitigation to adaptation in local planning including the *Lomas* ecosystems protection. In late 2019, the System Regional Conservation Area (RCA) *Lomas* of Lima, a proposal developed by the MML with the technical support of national and international organizations, has been approved by the national government. In an attempt to reflect climate risk management and adaptation, the research focuses on the integration of EbA in *Lomas* Ecosystems into urban policies for climate change adaptation. This by linking adaptation in EbA quality standards and identifying drivers of vulnerability to increase resilience in the Metropolitan Area of Lima. The research concludes that although it is a breakthrough for the city with some gaps to be clarified due to very weak quality standards at the initial planning phase, *Lomas* Ecosystems within its environmental, social, and economical components should take place inside the landscape approach. *Lomas* Ecosystems are a potential network of open spaces that can become the transition between the city and nature to strengthen climate change adaptation as well as create environmental awareness and culture in Lima.

Keywords: Metropolitan Area of Lima, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, *Lomas* Landscape, Climate Change Adaptation.

90 | Barra Funda Intermodal Terminal as an urban centrality in São Paulo

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ABSTRACT

The Barra Funda Intermodal Terminal was opened in 1988 and, at the time of its construction, it was in a region of São Paulo characterized by the presence of industries and low-density housing. The change in this occupation profile has intensified since the 1990s with the implementation of the large-scale urban development project Operação Urbana Consorciada Água Branca.

Today, the terminal has an expressive volume of passengers and integrates several modes of transport, configuring itself as an urban centrality. However, it does not fully explore the potential for synergy with its surroundings, whose current occupation pattern resulting from the diversification of uses and residential verticalization, demands a mobility infrastructure that effectively interacts with this urban area.

Based on this aspect, I intend to reflect in this paper on a renovation project for the terminal, elaborated in 2018 and not yet built, that faces its dialogue with the urban environment. Initially conceived with the objective of increasing the revenues of transport operators and stimulating private investment, the project meets this requirement not only with the reorganization of internal flows and the expansion of commercial spaces, but, above all, recognizing the urban importance of the terminal.

With a conscious approach to urban and environmental impact, the project highlights the terminal as an element of north-south connection and expands its reach by proposing interventions that go beyond the building, such as: creation of generous public spaces in the accesses, expansion of green areas in the surroundings, new waiting areas, diversification of aggregate uses and prioritization of pedestrians.

Thus, supported by the transformations of the region and by sustainable urban development strategies, the role of the Barra Funda Intermodal Terminal as an urban centrality is reinforced with the enhancement of its function as transport equipment integrated to the surroundings.

Keywords: urban centrality, intermodal terminal, renovation project, Barra Funda.

102 | Weaponized Chagos Archipelago: strategic urbanization and environment fortress as legal ammunition against human rights

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ABSTRACT

Building upon Tim Ingold's conceptualization of environmental outlooks ranging from the "globe" to the "sphere," this paper demonstrates how the privileged Western global ontology and technology can lead to the disempowerment of local people—confined both physically and ontologically within their "little communities"—from the management of their immediate "sphere" of environments. It brings awareness to that environmentalism, when misconstrued in practice, becomes means of fortification and exclusion, furthering economic exploitation and political marginalization. This paper examines the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean—in particular, its largest island Diego Garcia that is strategically urbanized by the U.S. military—which presents a coupling of military occupation with environment fortress that perpetuates indigenous injustices.

Following the 1966 so-called "exchange of notes"—essentially a treaty that granted U.S. military use of Diego Garcia for fifty years, Chagos Archipelago was "sanitized" between 1970 and 1973 with 1500 Chagossians expelled. In 2010, Chagos Marine Protected Area was established, following the shibboleth that, "bigger is better" and "no-take is the best." Acting as legal ammunition against Chagossians' claims for the right of return and abode, Chagos MPA sustains the romanticization of a pristine ecology that benefits few—according to challenges from the science community on its efficacy and necessity—but conceals coral mining, unmonitored fishing and other military activities. Generalizing Diego Garcia in relation to other military installments where similar blue- or green-washing narratives and technologies were constructed to legitimize military occupation, this paper suggests a reading of environment conservation in local "spheres" within the network of a global-scale engineering project while revealing its social and political implications when perverted by de-territorialized powers.

Keywords: Militarization, territoriality, marine protected areas, ecology.

122 | Integration, Adaptation, Reconversion: Programa Polis - Urban planning of the coastline and riverside anfacing the rise of sea level applied to Vila Chã and other city´s

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ABSTRACT

The Polis Program - Urban Requalification and Environmental Enhancement of Cities Program was a program that allowed the intervention and requalification of riverside and sea areas, with the intention of creating a recovery strategy and creating action frameworks in Portuguese territory. This program pointed and developed actions that valued the local qualities and that still solve the problems of the community and the urban areas, in order to improve the quality of the public space and the riverside areas. In another parallel and recent program, Coastal Program (POC) that aims to set boundaries to the land use in order to protect the Portuguese coast has become a tabu topic to many for its rather strict way of acting. This program, which is considered controversial due to its radical and widespread form of action, proposes the retreat of populations in their areas of residence, resulting in a loss of human relations with the territory. This happens in “Praia” and “Facho”, fishing districts located in Vila Chã, Vila do Conde, where fishing traditions such as the typical “houses of the sea” are at risk. Due to the increase in sea water level (predicted by the reports of the International Panel on Climate Change, NASA, etc.) as well as the aggravated coastal erosion identified by the Portuguese Environment Agency, it is essential to protect the natural and built heritage and communities.

Keywords: Heritage, Climate Change, Community, Resilience.

TRACK 5: METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES ON ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND URBAN PLANNING

Rui Póvoas (Co-chair) | CEAU – UP, Porto

João Paulo Delgado (Co-chair) | CEAU – UP, Porto

Franz Graf | École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne

By their very nature, large exhibition events are privileged occasions for the use of innovative design tools and building technologies. The need for promptness and cost-effectiveness propitiates the search for new solutions and methods. This factor is associated with a willingness, from decision makers, designers and contractors alike, to showcase their suitability for the task at hand.

The goal of this session is to identify and discuss the main technological developments that emerged during the design and construction processes within the scope of the conference. This encompasses, but is not limited to, all Portuguese cases, such as those taking place in Lisbon or those included in the Polis Program. It may also cover other international examples that occurred during the 1990s and 2000s. Within the latitude of the conference, the session welcomes contributions dealing with new design tools (e.g. software and other computerized processes); building systems and technologies (e.g. structures and envelopes); and environmental technologies (e.g. HVAC and home automation).

96 | 22 years later, what future of the south door of Expo'98, Lisbon (1994-1998)

Egas José Vieira

Architect

Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa (UAL), CEACT/UAL

Alexandra Saraiva

Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), DINÂMIA'CET-IUL;

Universidade Lusíada Norte

Inês Campos

Universidade da Beira Interior (UBI); CIAUD-Lisboa/UBI

ABSTRACT

This project combined the desire for representation and symbolism characteristic of the entrance to the Expo'98 with the recovery of an industrial structure of significant impact. With the creation of a support building at the base, simulating a shipwreck, it was possible to fulfill the program and integrate the Cracking Tower. For this, the Cracking Tower remained an affective memory of the area, and it should also become a privileged viewpoint of the entire new area open to the north.

In the 22 years after Expo'98, little use was made of the space, remaining closed and without public access. We are currently witnessing the attempt to return this space to the community; however, it depends on the assessment requested from LNEC on the structural guarantee of the equipment.

This article aims to remind the design process and construction as an industrial structure integrated into a building.

The goal is to return it to the population and, preferably, allow access to the top of the Tower. It is a striking building in the local landscape.

Keywords: Expo'98, Industrial structure, Contemporânea, future

111 | CEFA / UP's experiences of project design and planning process for the University of Aveiro and for the Polytechnic Institute of Viseu.

Caroline Beatriz Picolo

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ABSTRACT

This article has two objects of study, the plan and complex of buildings for the Higher School of Technology and Management of Viseu [Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão de Viseu - ESTGV] of the Polytechnic Institute of Viseu [Instituto Politécnico de Viseu - IPV] (Viseu, 1989).

Both projects were produced in the Center of Studies of the School of Architecture of the University of Porto [Centro de Estudos da Faculdade de Arquitetura da Universidade do Porto - CEFA/UP] by different architects authors.

Our interest is to present some of the theoretical works of their authors, to describe these sets, and to explain their codification of plans realized in a moment of criticism to the preceding architecture.

Keywords: university, polytechnic institute, public places, plan.

116 | Construction process of a pedestrian bridge in Covilhã, Portugal

João Fonseca
University of Beira Interior

Clemente Pinto
University of Beira Interior

ABSTRACT

The construction process of large pedestrian bridges is an important option in the design stage to avoid major reformulation of the concept at later stages of the project.

Conceiving an appropriate solution to the construction of a bridge is a task usually associated with the concept of "Engineering". In a broader sense, the solutions result from teamwork, involving architects and builders.

The article deals with aspects of the construction process of a pedestrian bridge over the Ribeira da Carpinteira in Covilhã, Portugal, which opened to the public in 2009. In that case, the adopted construction process was not the one foreseen in the initial design, but a solution found in the construction phase. The innovative solution can be adopted in cases of construction high above ground.

The constructor that won the tender invited the University of Beira Interior for technical support, which allowed him to present a more advantageous proposal than that of the other competitors, namely regarding vibration control and construction process.

The bridge has a metal deck about 220 m long between abutments, with 4 intermediate pillars ($H_{\max}=40$ m), defining 5 spans ($L_{\max}=49$ m). In plan view, the bridge presents two curves of small radius that characterize the architecture of the structure.

The initially defined construction process, using heavy lifting cranes, was replaced by a more engineered alternative, using lightweight means to build the irregular deck, subdivided into three parts. The 75 m long central part was lifted with two light jacks from the top of pillars. The other two parts were launched from the abutments.

The process described in the paper permitted a reduction of costs, having been more adjusted to the difficult orographic conditions. As a general contribution, the paper shows how solutions using simple engineering principles and tools can be useful in the construction process of structures like pedestrian bridges, reducing costs, and impacts in adjacent zones.

Keywords: Bridge, construction, engineered, lightweight.

155 | A new waterfront for Vila do Conde - the Polis Program and its technological aspects

Sara Oliveira
Universidade da Beira Interior

ABSTRACT

In the context of the new development paradigms, concerns about cities have gained visibility especially in the last decades, witnessing a reorganization of the territory that has caused changes that lead to the re-structure of urban agglomerations. In the search for a strategy to combat the problems presented by the cities, intervention plans are drawn up to continuously complete the cities and transform them according to the needs of the inhabitants, making them more attractive to new inhabitants and investments.

The Polis program arises in this context and thus refers to the political side of the city, its structure and organization. Its interventions are understood as a new stratum, of a specific time and way of thinking that is characteristic to it, accumulating in the history and future of each of the participating cities. This time, it is not about the shape of the city, but about how that shape contains the habitable space. It refers less to the way in which it proposes or plans new areas to be built and more to the construction of spaces that could exist, based on spaces already built. Polis appears as a motto to “think the way cities live”.

Due to the landscape value and its historical and identity importance, the riverside or maritime fronts of some cities constituted elements of reference, with a differentiating character whose need to value was identified as a structuring line of the Polis Program. In Vila do Conde, the urban and environmental requalification of the coastline was given priority through a series of operations that aim to reinforce the city's identity. Therefore, we want to analyse the impact that the Polis Program had on this city and on its daily life through an essay on the development of the Maritime Front / Vila do Conde Atlantic Park.

Keywords: Strategic plan, Polis Program, Vila do Conde, Atlantic Park, Seafront

TRACK 6: URBAN POLICIES

Teresa Madeira da Silva (Co-chair) | CRIA-Iscte

Luís Vicente Baptista (Co-chair) | CICS.NOVA - NOVA FCSH

Caterina Francesca Di Giovanni | CIES — Iscte

Ricardo Paes Mamede | DINÂMIA'CET – Iscte

This session focuses on a number of themes on the impact grand projects have on urban policies. A number of questions arise: What is the impact of grand projects on urban planning and city management?; What kind of urban policy is behind big international events like Expo'92 in Seville, the 1992 Summer Olympic Games in Barcelona, EXPO '98 in Lisbon, Expo 2000 in Hanover and others that are to follow?; What is the role of architects and planners in grand projects and urban policies?; What are the urban planning strategies and instruments being used in these grand projects and how are they transforming the cities in which they operate?; What is the contribution of public and/or private management at the big events?; What are the economic, social and environmental impacts of grand projects?; How can grand projects make cities inclusive, resilient and sustainable?

This session calls for the presentation of papers on the following themes:

- Policy assessment
- Urban governance and urban planning
- Urban regeneration policies: strategies and instruments
- Participatory planning approaches

58 | Urban regeneration policies and mega-events: the impacts of 1992 Barcelona's Olympics and 1992 Genoa's Expo on urban planning and city management.

Federico Camerin

Universidad UVA de Valladolid - Departamento de Urbanismo y Representación de la Arquitectura, IUU Instituto Universitario de Urbanística (Spain)/ Bauhaus-Universität Weimar - Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (Germany)

Francesco Gastaldi

Università IUAV di Venezia - Dipartimento di Culture del Progetto

ABSTRACT

The proposal analyses and compares the urban policies behind the 1992 Barcelona's Olympics and 1992 Genoa's Expo and the impact of grand projects related to these events on urban planning and city management. This work focuses on the relationship between big events, urban policies, and the treatment of the industrial terrain vague in the late XX century urban entrepreneurship.

This work compares Barcelona's and Genoa's urban policies debates on the regeneration of their waterfronts starting from the 1960s up to the 1992 events. They represent the late 1980s and early 1990s most advanced Spanish and Italian experience of big events used as catalysts for large-scale transformation. Authors analyses the following aspects: the urban policies behind the urban regeneration processes occurred in Barcelona's Poblenou neighbourhood and Genoa's Old Port from the 1992 big events onwards; the role of architects and planners in grand projects and urban policies in these cities (in the case of Barcelona, urban planner Oriol Bohigas and his team and various architects involved in the 1992 event; in the case of Genoa, architect Renzo Piano); the contribution of PPP management at these big events; the maintenance, preservation, and the (re)interpretation of the industrial urban heritage by its rehabilitation or destruction-reconstruction; and the economic, social and environmental impacts of these grand projects.

To sum up, Authors pinpoint that both Barcelona's and Genoa's urban policies behind these 1992 events have been conceived as "good practices" of big events in the following three decades to regenerate the hosting cities' old industrial sectors. City's image improvements, hosting city insertion in international cultural circuits and tourism, better living conditions by the creation of new public spaces, and the materialisation of new profit-driven spaces were key factors of successful urban policies for Barcelona and Genoa 1992 events.

74 | “Uma praça em cada bairro” program: analysis and contribution to the requalification of Lisbon’s public spaces [2014-2020]

José Narciso

FCSH-UNL / Iscte- Instituto universitário de Lisboa

Mafalda Sampayo

FCSH-UNL / Iscte- Instituto universitário de Lisboa

ABSTRACT

The traditional role of the urban public space has shifted during the 20th century and in particular throughout the post-second world war. The global tendency to adapt the public space to the automobile traffic and parking needs was observed in Lisbon as well. By the end of the century, some projects to value public space through the pedestrianization of streets were attempted without significant impact. The 1998 World Exhibition in Lisbon created the opportunity to rethink, recreate the city and revamp its public space. Despite its legacy, there was a little spillover effect to other public spaces in Lisbon, even when considering the partial reconversion of the riverfront, and the intervention on the Praça do Comércio, in 2007.

This paper reflects on the impact of the program “Uma praça em cada bairro” [A square in every neighborhood], started in 2014 by the Lisbon City Council whose main objective is to transform and valorize Lisbon’s public spaces.

Over the 150 micro-centralities, identified interventions were diverse in terms of scale. They include major projects like the “central axis” of Lisbon connecting the Marquês de Pombal square to Entrecampos square and, simultaneously, small squares across the city neighborhoods.

The methodology used consists of i) the study of satellite images, from 2014 to 2020, ii) the identification of areas allotted to different uses of space (people, traffic, green space) using the Arrogance of Space tool, and iii) the quantification of urban elements in the analysis.

This paper assesses the results of the “Uma praça em cada bairro” program, through the quantification of the allotted areas dedicated to different functions, against the stated goals to transform and revamp public spaces.

Keywords: Public Space, Public square, Requalification.

75 | After all, what are favela museums?

Márcia Lopes

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ABSTRACT

This presentation conceptualizes New Museology as it pertains to the residents of the favelas. The first well-known museum affiliated to New Museology in Latin America, more precisely in Mexico, were institutions that although created by the public power aimed to popularize museum processes, both through management democratization, deconcentration, and territorial decentralization, as well as through the emphasis on social memory and heritage of non-hegemonic cultures. They have been implemented at least since the 1970s, but in Brazil, this is a phenomenon mainly from the 1990s. Particularly, favela museums have emerged from the past two decades. While the Hill Museum is in an industrial area squeezed between three highways, the High Hill Museum is in a complex of hillside favelas sited amongst expensive neighborhoods in an area of strong tourist appeal, and the Flat Land Museum was created to fight against favela removal from newly re-qualified areas. Although these museums could be defined through different perspectives, the aim here is to highlight the definitions for favela museums given by one of their administrators. Nice is part of the team of the Flat Land Museum. To her the museum is mainly “a tool for struggle” against city management that prioritizes land speculation and unreasonable evictions and removals of impoverished population. After analyzing the interview conducted with Nice, this presentation ends by answering the following questions: how favela population and city management correlate in the issues of urban developments? Have grand projects affected the existence of the favela museums?

Keywords: favela museums, urban development, participatory democracy, Rio de Janeiro.

146 | The urbanism of exception? Scrutinizing the role of the governmental actors in the realization of the private urban megaprojects in Tbilisi, Georgia

David Gogishvili
Malmö University

ABSTRACT

This article examines the legislative manipulations in realization of an urban megaproject currently under construction in Tbilisi, Georgia. Introduced to the public in 2014, Panorama Tbilisi with the \$600 million budget spread across 270,000m² of land is making significant changes to the downtown of the city and its adjacent natural hilltops. The project claimed to be the largest ever property development in Georgia, involves a long list of “spectacular” developments – luxury hotels connected by ropeways, serviced high-end apartments, A-class offices, the region’s largest conference hall – all placed in the historic and landscape preservation zone of the old city. While all project sites are located either in the area where the construction is completely, or partially banned, permits were issued anyways through manipulations of the national and municipal legal framework. Despite the project being owned by the private actor – Georgian Co-Investment Fund – it is the hybrid actions of the government and the project owner that has allowed the delivery of Panorama Tbilisi. In contrast of the globally active role of local governments in conceiving urban entrepreneurial strategies, the national government, instead of questioning the project relevance, has played a decisive role in making the project happen. This paper theorizes the mixed role of both the central and local government in the delivery of the urban entrepreneurial strategies such as the realization of the real estate urban megaproject. Through the content analysis of legislative documents, the governmental meeting records, interviews with various stakeholders, I will explore the role of the governmental structures in the realization of the urban megaproject through the legislative manipulations and modes of governance involved in this process.

Keywords: urban megaprojects, urbanism of exception, urban entrepreneurialism, the Global East.

150 | The governance of grand urban projects: public power and private actors

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José Luis Mourato Crespo
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Carlos Hardt
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ABSTRACT

The need for economic growth, especially tourism, leads many cities to develop grand urban projects with the intention of promoting the upgrading of degraded areas that are not very attractive for tourism. The models of projects created to contemplate the different actors involved in the process have a similarity in their urban conceptions, with an iconic architecture and great visual appeal. However, different institutional arrangements are adopted, depending on the objective to be achieved.

In this article, the intention is to analyze the governance relationship established between the public authorities and other actors in structural urban interventions carried out in waterfront areas. Intervention projects in these areas, worldwide, started with the Boston and Baltimore cases, still in the 1960s. In Europe, the London Docklands case was inspired in these cases to transform its port area into a residential and business district. From the case of London, a series of other intervention projects on water fronts emerged in Europe. In Barcelona, the transformation was part of a reconfiguration movement in the city, in the 1980s, and driven by the 1992 Olympic Games. Still in the 1990s, Lisbon transformed a degraded area in Parque das Nações, motivated by Expo 98. More recently, in other continents, prominent cases such as Puerto Madero, in Buenos Aires, and in Rio de Janeiro, the case of Porto Maravilha.

The purpose of this article is to investigate how urban policies adopted by the public authorities contributed to the success of urban interventions, under the focus of governance and institutional arrangements.

In this sense, based on bibliographic research, the article discusses the management models adopted in Barcelona, Lisbon, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, implemented over four decades, establishing relationships between the management models and the governance adopted in the cases under study.

The results highlight the similarities and differences in the analysis of the models examined, and the conclusions point to the importance and relevance of the knowledge of past experiences, allowing to subsidize new initiatives that are appropriate to the reality of each urban environment.

Key words: urban policies; grand projects; urban governance; management models.

TRACK 7: URBAN COMPETITIVENESS AND SOCIAL CHALLENGE

Sandra Marques Pereira (Chair) | DINÂMIA'CET - Iscte

Madalena Corte-Real | DINÂMIA'CET - Iscte

The 21st century is being marked by the intensification of urban globalisation and an increase in international competitiveness between cities which conditions them to develop "winning" and attractive strategies for investment. Tourism, urban rehabilitation and temporary city-use are fundamental pillars of these strategies. These are almost always framed by other actions and parallel approaches, namely: i) the reconstitution of the physical/material and the symbolic image of the city and investment in its dissemination at the national and international level; ii) the adoption of models of urban management inspired by New Public Management (NPM), which imports the logics of private management for the public sector, in what D. Harvey called "urban entrepreneurship". However, the benefits and costs resulting from these strategies are unevenly distributed, calling into question the functional, geographical and socio-economic balance of contemporary cities.

This session calls for the presentation of papers that present analysis around this theme, preferably focused on specific case studies that are theoretically and methodologically grounded. Priority will be given to the following themes, which can also be addressed in the light of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Place branding/marketing
- Tourism and its urban impacts
- Social and spatial segregation
- Gentrification
- Privatization of Public Spaces (Pops)

43 | The Spatial Change Between Migrations and Religions in the Capital City of Taipei

Chih-Wen Ian
Fu Jen Catholic University

ABSTRACT

Globalization accelerates the flow of peoples. As migrants in a foreign country, people may face such problems as struggling to adjust to their new local environment and feeling isolated. Participating in people with the same national origin may serve as a potential solution in reducing feelings of isolating, especially with regards to religious ceremonies and practices for closing bonds with others in their community. Religion is an important for social trends. The establishment of places of worship is a core symbol of social and spatial connection.

Taiwan is a country of multiple, diverse belief systems and religions. Various religions and belief systems are scattered throughout the country, proving a high degree of tolerance and openness for religious diversity. Due to geographical and political factors, the majority population of Taiwan has shifted from the Austronesians to the Southern Han-Chinese people. Until the present day, the majority of the religions and belief systems in Taiwan are Han-Chinese in origin. In recent years, globalization and increased migration has brought different religions and belief systems to Taiwan. Religion and belief systems in Taiwan have gradually become more and more diverse.

Taipei is Taiwan's capital city and is home to many diverse populations of people, serving as an indicator of change and positive social trends in Taiwanese society. With regard to migration and the social trend towards globalization, what is the impact of changes to religious spaces?

This research aims to draw comparisons between traditional Han-Chinese and Non-Han-Chinese religions with regards to differing spatial and temporal concerns, in an effort to explain the character of diverse religious spaces in the capital city of Taipei, and to provide potentially innovative research methods to better understand the social nature of religions and belief systems in the capital.

Keywords: Religion, urban space, migration, Taipei.

51 | Representations and Landscapes of Lisboa94 and Expo98: Re-inventing 90's Lisbon through its televised image.

Luísa Sol
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ABSTRACT

During the 1990s, Portugal sees its territory being redefined by deterritorialization and reterritorialization processes. The first caused by the dismantling of its colonial empire after the 25th of April revolution in 1974 and the second instigated by the country's accession to the European Project in 1986. This territorial redefinition mirrors the end of an era marked by a "semi-peripheral" social, economic and political gap by a nation that had lived symbolically as an island during a forty-year-old dictatorship. In that same decade, Lisbon hosts two major cultural and urban events – Lisbon 1994, European Capital of Culture and the World Trade Fair Expo98 also in Lisbon -- with the intention to celebrate and reduce, conceptually as well as theoretically, the distance between Portugal's peripheral location and Europe's central position. Thus, signaling that Lisbon was not only European but also a part of a cosmopolitan and globalized world community. By way of illustration, the Lisboa94 slogan was aimed at *Europe* "Imagine a capital. And Europe within it. Imagine Europe. And its whole culture. Lisbon Invites you."; whereas the one created for Expo 98 alluded to a global multiculturalism, on a big scale: "At Expo '98, people from all over the world will come together to learn more about what unites them: Oceans, a heritage for the future." These two events not only allowed for the enhancement of the city's image and rebranding, but also, and above all, for an overall regeneration of Lisbon.

With this in mind, this paper will explore how screened images helped to shape a new city. Concurrently, it will demonstrate how symbolic and identity appropriation, as enhanced and projected by the *media*, is reflected both in the city and in its architecture. Based on a time period when Lisbon and its architecture were widely broadcasted, this paper aims at finding out the role of the screen in Lisbon 1990's re-invention and in its landscape regeneration.

Keywords: City, Screen, Image, International Urban Events.

60 | The reproduction of the beautiful city by the 2014 World Cup tourism advertising campaign and the intensification of social and racial spatial segregations

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ABSTRACT

Fortaleza is a city in northeastern Brazil with almost 3 million inhabitants, with a population density of 7,786.44 inhabitants / km² and with a population of almost one million slum dwellers, the largest of which is black. The largest slums in the country are concentrated in the city of Fortaleza, registering an area of intense urban violence and extreme social vulnerability of the population. Urban mobility is one of the major urban problems in the city. Fortaleza is nationally and internationally known for its beach tourism which led to the slogans of beautiful Fortaleza and Fortaleza city of sun and sea. Due to the geographical position, the sunstroke is very intense and the sea green has created an interesting landscape for the tourist industry. The sun and the sea are elements of tourism marketing in this city. The urban conformation of Fortaleza in the last 50 years is defined by the real estate interests of the tourist industry through public policies of the Brazilian state. All public policies carried out as a result of tourism resulted in an increase in social inequalities and due to the displacement of populations. The works for the 2014 World Cup followed the same profile as previous policies. The biggest urban development of the World Cup was the installation of a line of light vehicles on rails, connected to the airport, the bus station and the hotel region. Benefits and advantages for the city were announced, they used populism and the national passion for football and invested in failed ventures, of intervention in areas of poor population. The works have not been completed and the benefits when urban mobility is criticized. A significant part of the resources has been wasted and the social consequences are enormous involving the displacement of more than 2000 families.

Keywords: City production; Tourism and urban segregation; works of the world cup in Fortaleza: Black Neighborhoods in Fortaleza.

63 | Still selective after all these years?: revisiting the megaproject of Parque das Nações in 2020

Maria Assunção Gato
DINÂMIA'CET – ISCTE

ABSTRACT

In the summer of 1998, the eastern part of Lisbon hosted the last world exhibition of the 20th century. The inclusion of the Expo'98 venue in 330 hectares of an urban megaproject would allow, from the perspective of those in charge, to bear the costs of the Exhibition and transform that territory, which has always been peripheral and undervalued, into a new urban, multifunctional and distinctive centrality. This new residential, cultural, leisure and business complex was given the name of Parque das Nações and its singularity was due both to its dimension, projection and construction from scratch, as well as to its speed (about 10 years) and some urban and architectural solutions presented. Therefore, Parque das Nações has received from its promoters the designation of Cidade Imaginada (Imagined City) and in reality, this megaproject continues to have an exceptional character in the country, which is being used in different ways by different "audiences" and users and, above all, by its residents. Previous works (Gato, 2014a; 2014b) have shown that belonging to Parque das Nações not only meant enjoying the exceptional advantages of a socially selective space of high economic and symbolic value, but also access to the negotiation of social and personal identities, according to the meanings transferred to the lived space. Some years have passed and, in view of the substantial administrative changes that have occurred on the territory, it is necessary to revisit Parque das Nações for a current analysis of the spatial, social and symbolic effects of such changes on the lives and social identities of residents.

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78 | Touristification Of Spaces And Urban Lifestyles - São Paulo Square

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decade Lisbon's historic city center was marked by extensive transformations, notably the loss of residents and traditional commerce followed by gentrification trends. While the former led to a drain of the city's assets and a consequent degradation of its buildings, the latter attracted new stakeholders increasing building's rehabilitation and prompting the growth of commercial and residential typologies for tourism purposes. Currently, with the COVID-19 pandemic, new challenges arise that change the previously mentioned dynamics.

In a global context these dynamics were associated with factors such as the instability of the financial sector, migratory flows and the emergence and development of new technologies which together with the instability of social relations make the relocation of social interaction to multiple places a reality. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, these factors have contributed to the increase of the real estate and tourist pressure, as a result of the occupation of buildings for temporary residence or local accommodation, the mobility of large tourist flows and the growth of nightlife activities, untying the city, its identity and unique memory. But during the confinement period, deriving from it and from the lack of tourist flow, Lisbon has seen an emptying of its public space.

This essay identifies how the "new" stakeholders, especially tourists, contribute to lifestyle and spatial transformations, looking into the particular case of São Paulo square and its surroundings - where the new urban uses, associated with tourism and leisure, demand a livingness and identity of a city in conflict with its territorial and social dynamics. Furthermore, this study contributes to the elaboration of flexible urban strategies that address both top-down and bottom-up demographic change, disclosing how the new dynamics can redefine the city and mitigate its fewer positive effects.

Keywords: city, São Paulo Square, touristification, gentrification.

99 | White Elephants in Southern Europe: Grand Projects, Urban Development and Social Change in the context of the 2008 financial crisis and the pandemic.

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ABSTRACT

Up until the early 2000s, the Mediterranean urban landscapes were praised for being the best examples of successful urban transformation and inclusive growth. The case of Barcelona was considered a “Model” that combined urban competitiveness, social cohesion, and participatory governance mechanisms. Other cases, like Athens, though lacking behind in terms of urban transformation, were commented on for their low segregation and informal urbanization.

Mega-Projects and Mega-Events as a starting point for wider urban interventions lay at the core of Southern European success stories, along with a governance model that promotes city competitiveness and urban boosterism. However, we argue that the circumstances have been changing rapidly since the breakout of the economic crisis of 2008. Cities were not only lacking the financial resources to continue such urban initiatives, but also public support.

On the contrary, more and more cities are moving away from the urban boosterism agenda of the previous decades. This shift from Grand Projects to “Grand Challenges”, comes with a focus on social cohesion policies and the improvement of the quality of life for citizens. This new urban policy situation coexists with more “traditional” urban competitiveness strategies that were the initial response to the crisis situation.

We present these changes through the cases of Barcelona and Athens by exploring urban policy responses during the last decade.

Keywords: urban policy, social cohesion, urban competitiveness.

118 | Porto Maravilha Project 10#years: Megaevents, urban entrepreneurship and social challenges

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ABSTRACT

Porto Maravilha Urban Operation (PPM) is the largest urban revitalization project ever led by Rio de Janeiro city. Launched in 2009, it transformed the port region, through a set of revitalization initiatives, especially in the realm of leisure and tourism, directly interfering in forms of urban use. A bold plan of more than 5 billion dollars destined to revitalize the industrial port district, creating an attractive destination for the waterfront and triggering the development of the entire region. Much of Brazil's African heritage stemmed from this region. Setting for social struggles and cultural events, stage for great historical protagonists, it is a unique part of Brazil. Its streets, houses and churches reveal much about the formation of Brazilian identity. Over the past decade, PPM has set itself beyond the reproduction of its international precedents, going far off its speculative project of planned gentrification by a neoliberal State, driving important impacts on cultural heritage and history. Operating a discourse of replacing symbols of a remarkable past, it grounded its strategies in order to build a new history based on the spectacle, bringing together elements of a controversial conception of culture, in everything inherent to the project of the commodity city underlying the operation. Regardless, it came across tough groups, whose confrontation trajectory gives one of the most important characteristics to the place: social engagement. This communication aims to present strategies adopted by collectives, artists, intellectuals and residents of the region to block the attempt to overlapping the history and culture of that territory, by that city of tomorrow created in mega events context. Specially, to illustrate how distinct conceptions of culture contest the history of a territory: the centrality of cultural dimension in the city-enterprise either the culture of the spectacle as a core element of this urban operation is far different from the cultural heritage of that territory and the expected legacy of PPM.

Keywords: Rio de Janeiro, 2016 Olympic Games, 2014 World Cup, Urban Operation.

119 | The Pandemic Challenge on Temporary Public Space in Indonesia: The Cases of Car-Free Day (CFD) in Two Cities

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ABSTRACT

The Indonesian cities have been developed by the escalated privatization, profit-oriented development, and the rapid growth of automotive industries that prioritizing road infrastructure to serve the car-oriented city. As a result, the deficit of neutral public spaces is overlapped by the growing concern on the environmental crisis, which manifested in the increasing air pollution and lack of green spaces. Motivated by this concern, Car-Free Day (CFD) has emerged from a mere occasional environmental initiative to temporarily give-up certain streets free-off motorized vehicles to balance the city's environmental and social needs. It becomes a weekly Sunday program to provide temporary free public space for all citizens, supported by local city governments and societies. The CFD, has been successfully filling the lacuna of public space in Indonesian cities and well-embedded in the public domain for the past ten years.

However, the COVID-19 outbreak has brought a dilemmatic stance to the CFD's existence. It significantly shifted the policy upon CFD initiatives, as well as the stance of the citizens toward the CFD program. The pandemic brought contradictions in societies and policymakers on the CFD's existence and its relevance for sustaining the mental balance and needs of being in public. This paper attempts to analyze the impact of the pandemic on the CFD program by taking cases from two different scales of Indonesian cities, Jakarta and Surakarta. It will identify the changed social pattern before and during the pandemic period in conveying the CFD's attachment to the cities' life by processing collected data from interviews, news, and questionnaires to capture people's opinions towards the CFD. By this discursive stance, how the CFD shall be maintained/stopped/redesigned in a supportive scale can be captured. The analysis will unfold the relevance of CFD as a temporary public space for the future post-COVID cities and their social condition in different city-scales.

Keywords: public space, temporary public space, Car Free Day (CFD), Jakarta, Surakarta

130 | The Entrepreneurial Countryside: Imagining Competitive Futures in the Architectural Contests of Finland's Periphery

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ABSTRACT

Architecture and urban design are central selling points in globalized urban development models, advocated by city strategies to boost local competitiveness. In particular, architectural competitions are frequently leveraged as a tool for public engagement and design innovation in complex urban projects. While competitiveness has been framed as an apparent quality of successful cities, the mobilization of spatial design in the pursuit of competitive advantage is not limited to metropolitan sites: even provincial towns and declining municipalities engage in design competitions to improve their status. Nevertheless, the competitive aspirations of these peripheries have rarely received scholarly attention. Examining documents from recent architectural competitions in the stagnant and declining regions of Finland, the study centered on how peripheral localities used architecture and urban design to pursue their urban aspirations. The analysis of competition documents focused on the ideas and meanings of competitiveness evoked in the competition briefs, architectural proposals, as well as the juries' evaluations, with a particular focus on the winning projects. Rather than innovative designs or iconic buildings, the peripheral design competitions evoked more subtle development sensibilities which I conceptualize as contextual empathy. Moreover, contradictions emerged between the mainstream architectural approaches proposed by competitors and what the jury considered as appropriate for the local context. The emphasis on modest improvements over growth points towards alternative imaginations of urban futures. The findings offer a distinct contribution to the ongoing debates on urban competitiveness and the role of design by re-inserting the periphery into the picture. The outcomes invite further research on 'competitive' design strategies beyond the hegemonic sites of urban production.

Keywords: Urban competition, periphery, architectural competition, imaginary

135 | Lisbon Boom(erang): Urban commodification through the COVID lens

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ABSTRACT

With the progressive liberalisation of capital flows, ease in the movement of people and goods and the decrease in transaction costs, social and territorial formations were exposed to the voracity of a multitude of transnational transformation processes and agents, such as the free market economy, pandemics, or the pressures of mass tourism.

For a number of reasons, at the turn of the last century Lisbon was a city with a decaying historic centre, greatly vacant in population and unable to maintain its built heritage. The vulnerability to the 2008 international crisis prompted a pursue for means of economic recovery and led political power to shift from a state-led approach of urban regeneration to a private-based development strategy rooted on mass tourism and real estate foreign investment.

Following in the footsteps of other European cities, namely Barcelona, a strategy of urban marketing was adopted to promote the image of an ideal “city break” destination, transforming a devalued old area into a leading tourist destination and an attractive investment prospect.

The exponential growth of the tourism sector together with a lax tax policy for foreign investment, which could be described as a neoliberal urban policy, turned the city’s built heritage into a profitable asset in the international housing market, which resulted in processes of dispossession and spatial displacement.

Lisbon’s dependence on the tourism sector and international investment was suddenly exposed by the halt caused by the covid-19 pandemic. It revealed a purposeless city centre, an economy struggling for survival and shed a light on an increasing housing crisis.

This paper looks at the reasons that led to an uneven housing market and to the transformation of the built fabric and how the pandemic is clashing with the strategy adopted by public power since the 2008 international crisis, concluding with alternative policies that are currently being embraced in other European cities.

Keywords: Lisbon, touristification, commodification, covid-19.

139 | Potsdamer Platz Urban Project: The Economic and Cultural Transformations

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ABSTRACT

The action ways of global capitalism aim at obtaining monopoly rents from existing or induced urban symbolic capital through implementing or transforming strategic areas. Throughout the processes related to it, in a context of economy changes mainly oriented by neoliberalism practices post-crises of 1970 and 1980 decades, cities and societies are faced with several contradictions often manifested by antagonist actions over the global and post-modern cities concepts, in which local cultural aspects and national and international economic interests must to share the space. Large urban centers are not only the stage where strategies are developed to face such challenge, actually they are also true agents of global articulation to attract investments. However, how could this happen in a particular territory with characteristics hardly comparable to any other territory in the world?

This article aims to analyze how the economic and cultural transformations from the late 20th century reflected and still reflect on the (re)production of urban spaces. Thus, the important symbolic character of the grand urban project along what was the largest axis of social, political and economic separation in the world, the “Potsdamer Platz” urban project in Berlin, in the post-reunified Germany, is the main object of the intended discussion, as an intervention of strong expression over the cultural turn that the city went through. This paper discusses how the urban project was developed and executed by a critical analysis over the veiled intention of extracting monopoly rents from its symbolic capital, which was one of the areas that underwent the most intense and dramatic transformations during the 20th century.

Keywords: Urban Project, Monopoly Rents, Symbolic Capital, Potsdamer Platz.

144 | Seizing the opportunities of the post-pandemic to save a cultural district: the Bairro Alto case

Pedro Costa

ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa / DINAMIA'CET-ISCTE

ABSTRACT

In several other works we have had the opportunity to discuss the evolution of the Bairro Alto area (and its surrounding areas) in Lisbon, as a cultural district, as well as to study the central factors for the sustainability of creative dynamics in this area of the city. As in several other neighborhoods with similar characteristics around the world, its evolution over the last decades has been marked by profound transformations and the decline of much of the cultural activities and creative dynamics that characterized it, asphyxiated in the face of the processes of massification, gentrification and turistification of the area, which gradually lost the various central functions in a creative neighborhood. At the same time, the erratic and often little-focused nature of planning and public policies in this area, as well as on the entire historical centre of the city, has allowed and even promoted the advancement of these dynamics. The profound social, economic and cultural transformations associated with the health crisis of COVID-19 and the post-pandemic period are now a unique opportunity to rethink the downward trajectory of this neighborhood and consider the possibility of its revitalization as a creative center in the city.

Based on a set of interviews with residents and local stakeholders, this text presents a reflection on the potential of the transformations associated with the COVID-19 pandemic period and the post-pandemic evolution for the revitalization of this area of the city, enquiring the role of the various agents and in particular of the public authorities in promoting a more resilient and sustainable solution for the development of this area of the city.

TRACK 8: THE ROLE OF ARTISTS AND URBAN ART

Jorge Bassani (Co-chair) | University of São Paulo

Pedro Costa (Co-chair) | DINÂMIA'CET — Iscte

Arturo Orellana | Catholic University of Chile

Camila D'Ottaviano | University of São Paulo

Natacha Rena | Federal University of Minas Gerais

The late 20th century Grand Projects, from their beginnings to their heyday of the 1990s, were characterized by excessive attachment to the formal issues of the time, whether with typological or morphological purposes. Spectacularization has also been a striking feature of these interventions. The aestheticization of city life and landscape did not stay strictly with the disciplines of architecture and urbanism, as the visual arts also took a leading role in Grand Projects environmental results.

On the other hand, the transformation processes derived from the Grand Projects produce new expressions of territory that rub against pre-established formal patterns. They are transversal and dissonant expressions of urban intervention logics which question operations as a whole. This includes actions by groups of artists and movements for urban rights.

This session invites reflections on the two fronts of artistic expression around Grand Projects and, also, about the confrontation between them.

46 | The “Expo” and the post-“Expo”: The role of public art in urban regeneration’s processes at the end of 20th century

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ABSTRACT

In 1998, the Lisbon Universal Exhibition – Expo'98 – led to an urban regeneration operation on eastern Lisbon's waterfront. Following an international tendency, this event was a pretext to replace an urban fabric that was greatly degraded at the time and to re-connect the Tagus River with the city, through the creation of new public spaces. For these spaces, it was promoted a public art program, which can be considered quite innovative in the Portuguese context, mainly because it asked for interventions that could generate physical, visual, symbolic and experiential relationships with the place.

Although most of the implemented public art solutions didn't achieve those objectives, the process had the merit of intensifying the discussion about art and public space, in the Portuguese context. At the same time, it drove a monumentalisation of the eastern riverfront, that began here and was later expanded to other contexts. Therefore, it is interesting to observe the increase of artistic interventions throughout the city, in the following years.

Behind this framework, this article aims to analyse the associations between public art and the dynamics of urban regeneration at the end of the 20th century, from the case of Lisbon. It proposes two moments: first, it will observe the Expo'98's public art program, comparing its initial assumptions with the final results; secondly, it will focus on the impacts of this program, through the analysis of public art's placements in the following decade (1999-2009).

Across these two main themes, the article will explore public art at the light of the dynamics of the waterfronts' openings, revealing the spaces that were "conquered" to the port system. It is concluded that public art had a significant role in the urban processes of the late 20th century. This is quite evident in a discourse that considers public art as a qualifying issue of urban space, even as a mean of economic and social development of the cities.

Keywords: Public art, Expo'98, urban regeneration, waterfront.

47 | Horticultural parks in Lisbon: the “beautiful” and the “good” in expectant areas?

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ABSTRACT

The Lisbon Green Plan, conceived in 1997 and implemented in 2007, proposes the physical articulation of green areas of the city dedicated to leisure and to agricultural production. In this context, horticultural parks are proposed similar to the “grand projects” of the late 20th century, using a formal type of a morphology. The implementation of some of these parks involved the replacement of consolidated spontaneous community vegetable gardens in expectant areas since the 1950s, which, despite their decadent and labyrinthine features, were important to local communities. Due the difficult assimilation of their social and aesthetic standards, can the replacement of these community gardens be understood as aesthetic gestures of life and the urban landscape? Faced with the unbearable presence of the “ugly”, does the instituted “beautiful” seek to overcome “picturesque” forms or to spectacularize the public space, molding it to the consumption of “sustainable” fashion? Guided by these questions, this study aims large urban parks and, especially horticultural parks and community gardens in Lisbon. Our analysis explores a possible aesthetic-ethical judgment underlying these territories and takes the form of an essay. In addition to bibliographic review, different forms of sensitivity are used. The essay describes, aesthetically and ethically, the ongoing operations when memory-impregnated urban fabrics, at the same time pointing out the potential and limits of insurgent, artistic practices giving visibility to these subtracted territories, and to destabilize judgments about them, facing dilemmas imposed to them. As an essay, the study does not seek to answer, but to elaborate other questions in order to broaden the debate.

Keywords: Horticultural Park, Aesthetic, Ethic, Lisbon.

68 | Gentrification and public policies: art and culture in urban transformation within the European context

Laura Pomesano
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ABSTRACT

The process of deindustrialization has led to a change in the economic system, and consequently to a demographic crisis. The effect on cities' urban fabric was a discontinuous and fragmented territory that encouraged episodes of social marginalization and created the conditions for speculation to operate, originating from an uncontrolled real estate market. At the same time, creativity has assumed a fundamental role in the production system, increasingly attentive to the development of goods and services related to the cultural industry. Art integration in public policies as a catalyst for urban development is adopted by the political power in order to attract investments that can contribute to the increase of capital through the revitalization of parts of the city. In this scenario, this paper aims to systematize chronologically the information inherent to the relationship between gentrification, art and public policies in order to outline bottom-up strategies encouraged by the political power that determine a sustainable transformation of urban territory. A digital cartography in a timeline format will allow to highlight the consequential interconnections between theories, practices and historical events, showing the ambivalence of the performing arts as a promoter or moderator of gentrification, and the role of politics in the evolution of this socio-economic dynamic since its first establishment in 1964 until today. This draft is part of the investigation work on the PhD thesis in Architecture of Contemporary Metropolitan Territories, which aims to elaborate guidelines for public policies that, considering art and culture as fundamental parts of the metropolises' citizens identity construction, may define a new role for industrial areas that have been abandoned after deindustrialization. The results of this thesis are essential to amplify the research on urban regeneration of territory, cities and built spaces, one of the guiding axes of the thematic agenda to investigate and innovate Portuguese architecture.

Keywords: participation, urban regeneration, deindustrialization, metropolis.

73 | The Estelita Case and the influence of grands projects on the formation and production of young professionals collectives

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ABSTRACT

The last decade in Recife (Brazil) was marked by intense clashes around changes in the urban landscape caused by the destination of idle land around the José Estelita Pier, composed of large support warehouses for the Port of Recife and a disabled rail yard. The renovation of this waterfront, which started with the construction of the 41-story “twin towers”, was accompanied by a project called Novo Recife, which foresees the radical transformation of the quayside with the construction of fifteen more towers along this bank.

The city was immersed in the opposition between groups that defended the need to take advantage of the idle potential of this area through a renovation process led by the real estate market and an opposition group, called Occupy Estelita Movement – in reference to the protest movement that took place in Nova York at the beginning of the century – who questioned the exclusiveness of the renovation project and the need to focus on urban vitality with qualification of public spaces and on the integrity and legibility of the symbolic landscape of the city center.

This discussion overflowed the technical spheres and contaminated the daily life of the city, with a strong influence on universities. In the field of architecture, became evident the influence of the ongoing discussions for the formation of collectives of young professionals and students who were concerned with not only conceiving possibilities for the pier, but also manipulating and intervening in other areas of the city.

In this article we present how the concern of the collectives was absorbed by institutional actions through the presentation of two examples: the Capibaribe Park Project, developed by a laboratory at the Federal University of Pernambuco and foresees the creation of a linear park along the Capibaribe River; and the municipal program Mais Vidas nos Morros for intervention in areas of social interest.

Keywords: collectives of architecture, tactical urbanism, urban renewal

157 | Malagueira. Events in the landscape- what things say

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ABSTRACT

In 1977 Malagueira at Évora began to be built. Drawings show that "*plan*" and "*project*" have unfixed borders and the events on the landscape connect and create a dialogue between the user and the place.

The drawing, in its gradual approach to scale reveals a geometric abstraction that becomes architecture.

Events are pieces of architecture that will be discovered by walking across the site. We find them near the elevated conduct thru small urban spaces (squares), or hidden benches under its arches. Also close to the water line, in bridges, different each time in solution, scale and geometry, in dialogue with nature. At other urban features like the amphitheater, the dike and benches above the park look at the water as the protagonist in different positions.

They all provide character to Malagueira.

It is in these discreet events, unnoticed places, small objects that "*big projects*" reach their fullest intensity. Inhabitants do not understand great performances, but they inhabit and live these events every day. Malagueira belongs to citizens, it provides opportunities for neighbors to interact and meet, walk around and feel they belong to the place.

Álvaro Siza wants to leave a mark in the city, but as Roland Barthes "*death of the author*" explains it is the reader, in this case the user, that controls its reading on the city. This is done without intermediaries, and show its true "*essence*", which was intuited in the aerial drawings. It is a participated project between Álvaro Siza and the user (inhabitant) where the former presents a feature that the latter will transform into a living part of the neighborhood.

Our presentation will reveal the original fundamental drawings of these events, and Álvaro Siza's personal explanations: birth, evolution, and final construction. We will show them for the first time they will allow us to read in Malagueira "*what things say*".

Keywords: Malagueira, Álvaro Siza Vieira, Urban events.

⁵ Principal Investigator (PI) at Center for Art History and Artistic Research (Centro de História de Arte e Investigação Artística, Universidade de Évora) of the Research Project: Malagueira: Heritage for all. Contributions for its nomination (PTDC/ART-DAQ/32111/2017 [UI&D: CHAIA/UE – Ref.^a UID/EAT/00112/2020 – FCT]).

⁶ Co-principal Investigator (PI) at Center for Art History and Artistic Research (Centro de História de Arte e Investigação Artística, Universidade de Évora) of the Research Project: Malagueira: Heritage for all. Contributions for its nomination (PTDC/ART-DAQ/32111/2017 [UI&D: CHAIA/UE – Ref.^a UID/EAT/00112/2020 – FCT]). Associated professor.

TRACK 9: SYNDROME OF GRAND PROJECTS: CONTAMINATION PROCESSES BETWEEN NORTH-SOUTH, WEST-EAST, GLOBAL-LOCAL

Nuno Grande (Co-chair) | CES – UC

Álvaro Domingues (Co-chair) | CEAU - FAUP

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Throughout the last quarter of the twentieth century, the salvific model of Grand Projects affirmed itself as a final attempt to overcome the deterministic and extensive visions of Functional Planning which marked that very same century. Since then, Grand Projects have been leading accelerated, punctual and intensive urban transformations in different cities around the world.

Mobilising high volumes of public, private, or mixed investments in areas under restructuring processes, these operations frequently join the organisation of major events - Olympic Games, Universal Exhibitions, International Football Championships, and Cultural Festivals. This leads to the construction of new urban compounds, full of iconic architectures, and aiming “the repositioning of cities in the Globalisation chart”, something which has become a common proclamation.

Based on markedly global development models - with a western matrix typical of the neoliberal economies of the Northern hemisphere - the Grand Projects have often generated “alter-cities” that are peripheral to local urban fabrics, induce huge real-estate valuations around traditional city centres, or, in another sense, lead to their uncontrolled gentrification.

Spreading like a syndrome, Grand Projects are currently present in different cultural contexts, as they are present in the Middle East and the Far East, as well as in countries of the Global South (e.g. on the continents of Africa and Latin America). Many of these are experiencing asymmetric development processes. Involving global capital investments, these kind of operations are implemented in a self-referenced manner, are indifferent to the endogenous potential of these countries (in most of the cases), and are paradoxically contradicting their own cohesion and development strategies.

The purpose of this session is to expose, compare and evaluate “contamination” processes generated by Grand Projects throughout the last two decades that have existed between North and South, West and East, and Global and Local (in both senses). In this regard, we expect different lecturers' contributions, among others, coming from countries where those effects are currently taking place.

39 | Urban Voids and the Contemporary Spatial Production: an analysis of the neoliberal urbanism in Belo Horizonte.

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ABSTRACT

This paper will discuss the topic of urban voids in an attempt to realize how these apparently anomalies of the urban fabric-space came to be so ubiquitous throughout the urbanized world, in different contexts and places. To understand how this came to be we have to conceive these empty spaces in our cities in its social, political and economical dimensions. Once we understand them as an agent of its own, with its own set of rules and logics, we can see why these empty spaces are not deviations of the urban-economy-morphology but its very own conditions to survive.

Before we can comprehend the urban voids in all these dimensions, it is crucial to acknowledge in which context these dynamics are taking place. In this research, this context is the neoliberal city: the space is financialized, exploited and spectacularized, and not only the land of our cities is captured in this process but also the core of ourselves is exploited by the ever expanding commodification of life and all of its components. Our case study is located in the city of Belo Horizonte, in Minas Gerais, Brazil. It is within our interest to comprehend what are the tools used to develop the urban fabric in this city, and in this way we will be analyzing the Operações Urbanas Consorciadas (Urban Operations Consortium - OUC), the main modality of Private Public Partnership implemented in Brazil during the last 30 years.

We will see how and under which circumstances the OUCs were implemented as an urban planning tool, and through the lens of the OUC ACLO-BH, one specific OUC that took place in Belo Horizonte, we will discuss what are the objectives of these OUCs, whether they are tangible or not and how they are related to the overall theme of the urban voids.

Keywords: public private partnerships (PPP), neoliberal urbanism, land value speculation, urban voids.

42 | Luanda's Venice: The Paradoxes of Postcolonial Coastal Masterplans

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ABSTRACT

The city of Luanda is a paradigmatic case of the contradictions between global models of urbanisation and an incredibly complex local culture. At the heart of this paper is a doctoral investigation of the reciprocal relationship between Luanda and one of its central informal neighbourhoods, Chicala. The study situates Chicala among conflicts that have arisen in its urban densification process and their socio-political management.

The particular geographical location of Chicala, in the vicinity of Luanda's Bay, made the neighbourhood vulnerable to colonial invasions, and more recently to aggressive urbanism and masterplans. The paper discusses the large-scale projects that have been produced for the site and surroundings, since the late colonial period. It uncovers some of their inconsistencies, clamoring for a more inclusive way of thinking the city, one that accepts and integrates informal settlements.

The paper concludes with a reflection about the places which are overshadowed by the 'top-down' modes of city-making. Such places are crying out for recognition and should be made conceptually and materially visible. In casting light on these incredibly diverse and vital, yet endangered, neighbourhoods, we may potentially uncover new modes of making architecture and contribute to a greater understanding of cities in all their depth.

Keywords: Luanda, urbanism, informal cities, large masterplans

57 | São Paulo from the 1990s to 2020s: from the financialized “global city” to the systemic plan on the edges of the city

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ABSTRACT

Between the 1990s and 2000s, a series of public-private investments built the new “landscape of power” in the city of São Paulo, around Marginal Pinheiros. Region of occupation until then rarefied, which combined industrial uses and slums. Focus of massive Urban Operations carried out by the municipality, the area received a large public investment in infrastructure, and had much of its area cleared by the removal of slums. As a consequence, a kind of “globalized enclave” was created there amid a peripheral metropolis, in financialized capitalism. They are megaprojects with large office towers, luxury hotels, concert halls, shopping centers and mixed-use complexes, building a skyline that mimics the business centers of affluent cities in the northern hemisphere. In most of these cases the companies that occupy the properties do not own them, but only tenants, avoiding immobilizing their capital in a fixed place. In the logic of this financial and global economy, investors are pension funds, and the construction and incorporation of these complexes is done by mixed joint ventures between national and international companies. From an urban point of view, they are configured as autonomous mini-cities, separated from the reality of their surroundings, very fortified and closed, and dependent on individual motorized transport. Between 2013 and 2016, during the progressive prefecture of Fernando Haddad, a plan was elaborated for the new occupation of Marginal Tietê, an axis that is linked to this one, but which remained more lacking in investments. Entitled “Arco Tietê”, the plan remains in the Grand Projects model, but seeks to balance the economic interest of companies with a policy that strengthens investments in social housing and public transport. With Haddad not re-elected, and with the cancellation of Growth Acceleration Plans (PACs), with the country's economic crisis, the “Arco Tietê” is, until today, paralyzed.

66 | Progressions and new deals between urban rivers and dwellers: from the enclosed channel to the new fluctuating social space - The Metropolitan Water Park, Expo 2008, Zaragoza

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ABSTRACT

The 20th century defined a pattern in city's relationships with urban rivers on a global scale, based on criteria of exploitation and immediacy, where the riverside space was suppressed in pursuit of the supposed need to protect citizens and property. With the new millennium came the pressures of climate change, forcing a paradigm shift that translated into a new sensitivity toward these lines of conflict. Some international events, such as the 2004 Rotterdam Architecture Biennale, began to acknowledge this reality, but it was an International Exhibition in 2008 that materialized these changes in a grand project.

For three months, the city of Zaragoza became the headquarters for the international exhibition Expo 2008, which centered on the theme "Water and Sustainable Development". The exhibition grounds were located between the banks of the Ebro River and the edges of Zaragoza's fourth ring road. In addition to serving as a splendid emblem of the exhibition's intentions, the venue offered an opportunity to improve the city as a whole, mainly by opening the city toward the Ebro River, among other major infrastructural changes.

The relevance of the Water Park—designed by aldayjover and Christine Dalnoky—lay in recognizing that it entailed designing a transformation process, attuned to the surroundings and to the passage of time, in a process that defined architectural, topographic and landscape logics to promote geographic, historic and territorial integration. And yet, the Water Park should not be understood as an isolated exercise; rather, it explains the strategies used in a series of pioneering projects on a radically different scale. At the same time, the Water Park kicked off a specific trend in subsequent designs, paving the way for a specific and globally recognizable progression in the use of innovative tactics that range from working with the idea of socio-ecological landscapes to a dilution of the classical partitions established by urban planning.

Keywords: Water urbanism, socioecological systems, sustainable river management, post-industrial water.

72 | Jungle fever: Manaus and 2014 World Cup

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ABSTRACT

Isolated by the largest rainforest on the planet, Manaus is a Brazilian city of about two million inhabitants, chosen in a contradictory and controversial process since its inception as one of the venues of 2014 World Cup. The paper examines this process, especially aspects related to design and construction of the main equipment required by the event – Amazon Arena – as well as checking further use and evaluation of project impacts on Manaus society.

Contradictions of city's bid are highlighted by government effort to justify the heavy disbursement of financial resources, needed to make a city like Manaus host of such global mega-event: exaggeratedly unequal in social terms, quite apart from other Brazilian metropolitan areas in terms of geography and infrastructure, without a relevant representation in the national sports landscape that, among others, withstand this massive movement. To minimize these contradictions and justify such investment to society, direct benefits were attributed to the stadium construction like physical activity popularization, encouraging new sports talents and inclusion of Manaus in the major musical and sports events route, that lie upon this type of equipment; and indirect, such as real estate appreciation and tourist icon creation. It is from these compromises that the paper proposes to analyze changes caused by the construction of the stadium, with special attention to space occupation and use by citizens in the years following the event.

This analysis aims to further detail the panorama of the Brazilian response to mega sports events and their consequences, a key point for debate and understanding of those initiatives when carried out in underdeveloped countries. It was prepared with support in archival material and stakeholder's testimonies related to construction and post-event use of the equipment.

Keywords: World Cup, Brazil, Manaus, example 4.

134 | “Meta-cidades XXI”: a proposal for a collage of generic morphological elements of contemporary urbanization in Brazil

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ABSTRACT

Currently, it is widely held that we live in a globalized capitalist world in which global-local relationships and their consequences and contradictions are the object of interest in all areas of human knowledge. Drawing from the notion that we live in a world marked by planetary urbanization, wherein the distinction between rural and urban is erased and in which we are all subject to the intrinsic functioning of a single global financial market, this paper seeks to foster discussion about whether the morphological and spatial results of planetary urbanization manifest themselves in similar ways in different territories. Specifically, it aims to address the question: can we identify “city fragments” that are similar to one another – or, further yet, nearly indistinguishable – under the same type of socioeconomic phenomena observed globally?

Using recurring phenomena (closed condominiums, shopping centers, allotments on the outskirts of cities, illegal occupation, spontaneous or planned business districts and housing programs, etc.) and actors (public authorities, real estate speculators, large international companies, local landowners, immigrants and local populations, among others), this paper proposes the creation of a collage of fragments from different cities that, due to their similarity to one another, can compose a type of “model city” (or “synthesis city”) of the image of contemporary urbanization.

Keywords: Planetary Urbanization, Brazil, Generic city, puzzle.

TRACK 10: URBAN ANALYTICS AND CITY DESIGN

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Theory and practice have always been two distinct approaches towards the city. There are those who seek to understand cities and those who seek to practice their planning and design. In the last few decades this distinction has been narrowed down by the emergence of the new disciplinary field of urban analytics. Based on computational technology, urban analytics is a set of methods that can be used to explore, understand and predict properties and features of cities (Batty, 2019). The aim of the proposed session will be to discuss the understanding of the contemporary city between urban scientists and urban designers within the context of “Grand Projects” and according to the proposed themes. The focus will be on the application of quantitative, computational, design and visual methods to the spatial and morphological structure of cities, mainly over the last three decades.

This session calls for the presentation of papers on the following themes:

- City science and city design
- Cities and complexity
- Big data, urban patterns and city design
- Spatial network analysis
- Space and society
- Urban sensing and urban design
- Evidence based design
- GIS and urban planning
- Space Syntax, tools, theories and practices

110 | King's Cross: A Critical View On Urban Policies

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ABSTRACT

King's Cross, an urban project conceived in the late 1990's, is subjected to a critical analysis in this paper. Concerned with aspects ranging from the environment to housing, mobility, and local development in the dynamics of contemporary cities, the Urban Projects research group studied this concrete case of territorial planning by using theoretical concepts to evaluate the effectiveness of sectoral policies. Knowing that extensive urban projects are defining elements for the construction of cities and that economic attractiveness does not necessarily entail the promotion of urbanity, the research aims to reflect on the redevelopment process of this particular hub rail infrastructure area in London which, to a certain extent, had previously become obsolete.

The aforementioned project attempts to avail the potential of the industrial reconversion space adjacent to one of the most relevant and historic intermodal transport integrations in Europe, with the goal of creating an efficiently articulated centrality that engages logic and function in the global city where it is implemented while also respecting local characteristics. Despite certain questionable matters – such as the insufficient volume of affordable housing produced – it showed an apparent effort to maintain a commitment to economic competitiveness, environmental sustainability, and social cohesion. After years of negotiations among different actors, including historical heritage agencies, shareholders, and civil society representatives, a complex, thorough chart of guidelines was designed, meeting the most diverse demands. This paper considers the relation between the plan and its execution by addressing the socio-environmental benefits and burdens associated to the interests of the financialized market. After all, is it possible for urban projects from the late 20th century to meet the demands of capitalism while simultaneously being advantageous to the city?

143 | Utilizing GIS for a Critical Mapping of Urban Activism in İstanbul in the 1960s

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ABSTRACT

Focusing on the social activist movements that took place in the historic urban areas of İstanbul during the 1960s, the main aim of the paper is to understand how urban heritage is related to social activism. Adapting digital humanities approach, the paper presents a critical mapping of the historic spaces of urban activism and investigates how these spaces of social movements were historically formed and/or transformed.

In Turkey, a new constitution was written following the 1960 coup d'état formulating the state as a 'social state' and generating a liberated space for social movements. Accordingly, workers, students, and women's movements raised especially in the multicultural urban context of İstanbul. The urban developments in the previous decade had an important role in this rise of workers movements despite the completely different contexts of two decades. In the 1950s, a populist right-wing party had won the elections and became gradually more autocratic throughout the decade. In the late 1950s, the government launched an urban project that irreversibly changed İstanbul. Accumulation of a working class in the 1950s and immense construction projects in urban historic environments generated the urban milieu for the social movements in the 1960s. Focusing on these two periods, the paper investigates the relationship between urban historic space and social activism through georeferencing the projects of the 1950s and urban social movements of the 1960s.

Keywords: Historic environments, Social movements, İstanbul in the 1960s, Cultural heritage

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